

# Rehabilitation Literature

July, 1957  
Vol. XVIII, No. 7

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED  
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THE EASTER SEAL SOCIETY



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## Selected Abstracts of Current Publications of Interest to Workers with the Handicapped

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for  
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Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

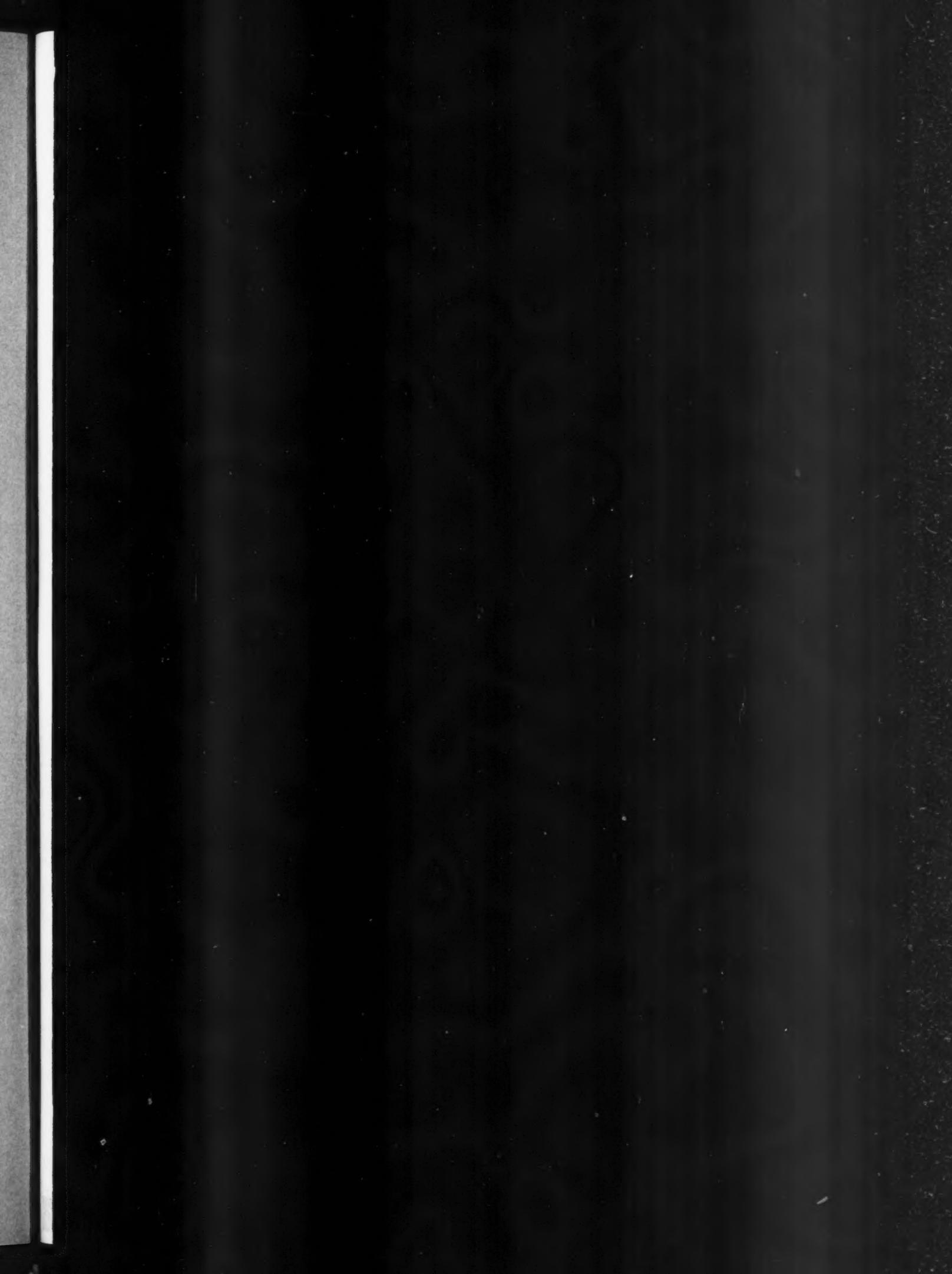
Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

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Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

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The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.



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## **Rehabilitation Literature**

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**REHABILITATION LITERATURE** serves as a monthly abstracting index to books, pamphlets, and periodical articles on all phases of rehabilitation as relating to the care, welfare, education, and employment of handicapped children and adults.

**REHABILITATION LITERATURE** is compiled for use primarily by physicians, occupational, physical and speech and hearing therapists, nurses, welfare workers and administrators, school administrators and teachers of exceptional children, psychologists, vocational counselors and employment personnel, and for students entering these professions.

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As a specialized library, the Library of the Easter Seal Society is the most complete in the world. The Library currently receives over 600 periodicals and contains approximately 2000 books and 35,000 reprints and pamphlets. Earl C. Graham is Chief Librarian.

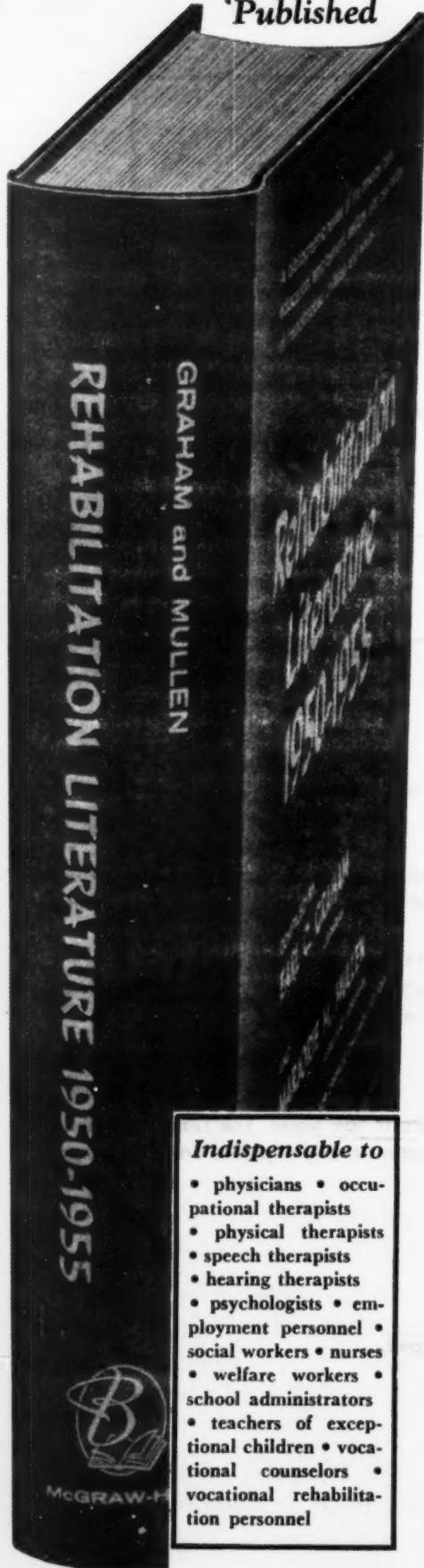
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Just  
Published



Presenting in one alphabetical listing by subject, the references published from January 1950 through December 1955—

# Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955

by EARL C. GRAHAM, Librarian

and MARJORIE M. MULLEN, Assistant Librarian

National Society for Crippled Children and Adults

HERE, in one all-inclusive, new rehabilitation bibliography, two skilled librarians index and annotate 5,214 periodical articles, pamphlets, and books relating to the medical care, education, employment, welfare, and psychology of handicapped children and adults. Included in one alphabetical listing by subject, are the references published in the six-year period from January, 1950, through December, 1955.

Brought together in this one volume are references both to different professional specialty areas and to rehabilitation in various disability areas. Thus, the book has entries under such diverse subjects as audiometric tests, cerebral palsy, nursery schools, brain injuries, psychotherapy, paraplegia, religion. All types of disabilities are covered in this volume including disorders of sight and hearing and orthopedic handicaps.

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**BEATRICE D. WADE**, First Vice President, American Occupational Therapy Association—" . . . invaluable to students and

practicing personnel in all disciplines related to the field of rehabilitation . . ."

**GUNNAR DYBWAD**, Child Study Association of America—" . . . clearly indexed and annotated. An indispensable aid designed to save the practitioner, researcher, and teacher hours of searching."

**M. ROBERT BARNETT**, American Foundation for the Blind—" . . . an invaluable reference book of literature available in the field."

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**HELEN S. WILLARD**, Director, Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy, University of Pennsylvania—" . . . a most valuable reference source."

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REHABILITATION LITERATURE

Subscription rate: \$1.00

July, 1957

Vol. XVIII, No. 7

The monthly issues of the abstracting bulletin serve as a supplement to the reference book Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955, compiled by Graham and Mullen, and published in 1956, by McGraw-Hill, New York.

New Addition to the Library's Periodical Collection

The Indian Journal of Occupational Therapy. Vol. 1, no. 1, January 1955. All India Occupational Therapists' Association, Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay 27, India. Quarterly. Rs. 3/- a year; Re. 1/- a copy. (U. S. A. \$1.00 a year; United Kingdom 5s a year)

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**AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR CEREBRAL PALSY--PROCEEDINGS--1954**

808. American Academy for Cerebral Palsy

Proceedings of the annual meeting of the . . . November 4 to 6, 1954.

Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co. (1955?). 92 p. illus.

Contents: Foreword, Meyer A. Perlstein. -Expanding horizons in cerebral palsy, Meyer A. Perlstein. -Classification of athetosis with special reference to the motor classification, Winthrop M. Phelps. -Treatment of the spastic hemiplegic, George Deaver. -An approach to the dental treatment of children afflicted with cerebral palsy, Roy L. Lindahl. -"Aphasia" in cerebral palsy, Peter Cohen and Helen M. Hannigan. -Motor performance of monkeys after bilateral partial and total cerebral decortications, Ann Marie Travis and Clinton N. Woolsey. -Results of bilateral intermediate midbrain crusotomy in seven cases of severe athetotic and dystonic quadriplegia, Russell Meyers. -Prenatal dental enamel dysplasia with special reference to its occurrence in kernicterus, Meyer A. Perlstein and Maury Massler.

These papers have appeared previously as separate articles in various issues of the American Journal of Physical Medicine during 1956.

Available from R. R. Rembolt, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer, American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, University Hospital-School, Iowa City, Ia., at \$1.00 a copy.

**AMPUTATION**

809. Farber, Nathan (Rehab. Center for Children, 936 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 9, New York)

The child amputee. J. Assn. Phys. and Mental Rehab. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 11:2:56-57, 62. Reprint.

The author reviews the literature in periodicals of psychology, occupational and physical therapy, medicine and rehabilitation concerned with the psychological points of view. While much research has been conducted in the field of adult amputees, the psychology of child amputees needs further investigation in many areas. Very little is currently known about the normal child's reaction to child amputees and psychological theories on child amputees need verification. The author stresses the importance of the role of parents in the program for child amputees.

#### AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT--RESEARCH

810. New York University. College of Engineering. Research Division

Evaluation of the Navy celastic soft socket for below-knee amputees . . . Project no. 115 . . . prepared in accordance with the Contract V1001 M184 between the Veterans Administration and . . . in a program coordinated by the Prosthetics Research Board, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. New York, The College, 1957. 153 p. figs., tabs. (Rep. no. 115.20)

A report limited to an evaluation of the Navy Celastic Soft Socket installed in the wearers' conventional prosthetic shins; sections of the report deal with the selection of amputees and the procedures and findings of the medical, engineering, psychological, and prosthetic study groups. Important findings and recommendations are summarized. This Navy-type socket was designed and developed by the Artificial Limb Department of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif.

Issued simultaneously are the following reports: Survey of child amputees at the Mary Free Bed Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan (Rep. 115.21)-Field check of the Navy above-knee prosthesis; Production Model A (Rep. 115.22). -Evaluation of the production model solid ankle cushion heel (Sach) foot (Rep. 115.23). -Evaluation of the Navy below-knee prosthesis with plastic soft socket (Rep. no. 115.24). -A survey of 48 cineplasty amputees (Rep. no. 115.25).

Issued by the Natl. Academy of Sciences, Natl. Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

#### APHASIA--SPECIAL EDUCATION

811. Kent, Margaret S.

The aphasic child in a residential school for the deaf. Frederick, Md., Maryland School for the Deaf, 1957. 8 p.

A discussion of the language disorder termed "aphasia" as it appears in children in various forms, the types of aphasic children usually found in residential schools for the deaf, the cause of behavioral disturbances in aphasic children, and ways in which the teacher of the deaf may distinguish the aphasic child from the deaf child. Some basic educational principles which may be "structured" to meet the needs of the aphasic child are mentioned. It is recognized that language needs of these children are similar to those of the deaf child but they demand a special program designed to meet their unique learning problems.

Reprints available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

#### BLIND

812. Bledsoe, C. W. (Dept. of Med. and Surgery, Veterans Admin., Washington 25, D. C.)

Blind patients as domiciliary members. New Outlook for the Blind. Apr., 1957. 51:4:140-144.

Reprinted from: Veterans Administration. Department of Medicine and Surgery. Program Guide. Dec. 30, 1955.

A revision of one section of a lecture delivered in February, 1955, at the V.A. Center, Kecoughtan, Va., in a teaching program for rehabilitation

#### BLIND (continued)

therapists, physical therapists, occupational and corrective therapists, and nurses working in blind rehabilitation. Mr. Bledsoe discusses the needs and personal problems of the blind patient who is a domiciliary member, based on his experience with blind veterans in V.A. hospitals. The interpersonal relationships between these patients and rehabilitation personnel can motivate the patient to more active participation in life. Positive approaches to their rehabilitation which personnel can utilize are explained.

See also 922.

#### BLIND--BIOGRAPHY

See 923.

#### BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

813. McCollom, M.A. (State Dept. of Soc. Welfare, Topeka, Kan.)

Is super seniority a must? New Outlook for the Blind. Apr., 1957.  
51:4:149-151.

A discussion of super seniority clauses negotiated into labor contracts in the interests of the blind and the disabled; the problem posed by such clauses involves the question of the best interest of the blind. An editorial note to the article questions whether the claim to rights to competitive employment for blind persons might not be jeopardized when they also claim immunity from seniority requirements in competitive industry. It has been suggested that a legislated ratio of blind to sighted workers in a company might be the solution but the commendability of this procedure is also doubtful.

#### BLIND--PERSONNEL

814. Gilmartin, Thomas (N. Y. Assn. for the Blind, 111 E. 59th Street, New York 22, New York)

The role of the training supervisor. New Outlook for the Blind. Apr., 1957. 51:4:131-135.

In same issue: The role of the rehabilitation counselor, Sidney Stark. p. 135-139.

Two papers presented at a panel discussion on "The Rehabilitation of Blind Persons," conducted at the annual conference, March, 1957, of the Greater New York Council of Agencies for the Blind. Mr. Gilmartin, supervisor of training at the New York Assn. for the Blind, outlines some of the concepts of an adequate rehabilitation program for the blind, its administration, and, especially, the duties and responsibilities of the training supervisor. Mr. Stark, vocational counselor at the Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, states that the primary focus of the rehabilitation counselor working with the blind is upon the client's vocational problems. Techniques of the initial introduction and orientation of the client, of the evaluation process, and the prevocational training period are discussed briefly. The need for further research and objective studies, as well as effective objective tests, in this field is stressed.

#### BLIND--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

815. Dean, Sidney L. (Univ. of Portland, Portland 3, Ore.)

Adjustment testing and personality factors of the blind. J. Consult. Psych. Apr., 1957. 21:2:171-177.

A report of a study to determine what tests are of value in assessing the adjustment of the blind and the characteristics shown by the tests to be typical of the blind. The research was conceived as one for practical purposes involving vocational rehabilitation clients. Findings revealed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is applicable to the blind without modification. With the Insight test, it is suggested that such norms be applied with caution to the blind. In general intellectual processes of the blind appear to be no different from those of the sighted, although tension may be somewhat more typical of the blind than of the general population. Results from the use of 6 tests are discussed.

816. Sargent, Helen D. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.)

Insight Test prognosis in successful and unsuccessful rehabilitation of the blind. J. Projective Techniques. 1956. 20:4:429-441. Reprint.

This particular test has been in use during the past four years at the Kansas Rehabilitation Center for Adult Blind to evaluate the personality, learning ability, and vocational potential of blind persons undergoing pre-vocational diagnosis and training. Purpose of this study was to learn more about the aspects of the test which can be used to distinguish between clients capable of benefitting from rehabilitation and those who, because of personal and emotional handicaps, would be unsuccessful. Results suggest that the test is a potentially useful clinical device for this purpose. The author, however, warns against relying on any single dimension of test analysis without considering configuration; scores are useful as an aid to clinical judgment but not a substitute for it.

#### BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

817. American Foundation for the Blind (15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N.Y.)

Itinerant teaching service for blind children; proceedings of a National Work session held at Bear Mountain, New York, August 20-24, 1956. New York, The Foundation, 1957. 106 p. (No. 5, Group rep.)

Participants of the Work Session represented the fields of social casework, education, psychology, and counseling and guidance, their purpose being to examine programs of itinerant teaching service to blind children attending local school systems. This report summarizes their thinking on the philosophy of itinerant teaching service, function of the itinerant teacher, provision of equipment and supplies, educational placement and the teamwork approach, and challenges inherent in the program which the regular classroom teacher must face when functioning for the first time as a team member. Also reviewed were legislation relating to the program and the administrative aspects. Additional information on resources and services is included in the appendix.

## BRAIN INJURIES

818. Laufer, Maurice W. (Dr. Denhoff, 293 Governor St., Providence 6, R.I.)

Hyperkinetic impulse disorder in children's behavior problems, by Maurice W. Laufer, Eric Denhoff, and Gerald Solomons. Psychosomatic Med. Jan.-Feb., 1957. 19:1:38-49. Reprint.

A report on some experimental studies designed to test the thesis that dysfunction of the diencephalon is in some way connected with the hyperkinetic syndrome of behavior. Studies are based on the work of Gastaut and his photo-Metrazol technique, a clinical neurophysiological test which provides a method for the exploration of certain subcortical structures, the most important of which are those of the diencephalon and the thalamus. Photo-Metrazol determination in children showing the syndrome is significantly different from those without the syndrome. The psychological and psychodynamic implications are discussed. Additional discussion of the syndrome appears in an article by Drs. Laufer and Denhoff in the April, 1957 issue of the Journal of Pediatrics, (listed in Rehabilitation Literature, May, 1957, #584)

## BRAIN INJURIES--DIAGNOSIS

819. Stevens, Godfrey D. (Mental Retardation Project, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.)

A proposal for clarification of the terminology used to describe brain injured children, by Godfrey D. Stevens and Jack W. Birch. Exceptional Children. May, 1957. 23:8:346-349.

Because of the confusion growing out of the inappropriate use of the term "brain-injured" to describe children with mild-to-severe perceptual disturbances and disorganized behavior, the authors believe that a new term would be of value to clinical practice and theoretical validity. Weaknesses in the concept of "brain injury" as applied to these children are discussed and the term "Strauss syndrome" is suggested as appropriate for describing this symptom complex. The authors believe it is an unfortunate practice to refer to children as though their behavior were entirely dependent upon lesions in the central nervous system.

See also 865.

## CAMPING

See 861.

## CEREBRAL PALSY

See 808; 870.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

820. Bobath, Karel (23 Upper Wimpole St., London, W. 1, England)

The diagnosis of cerebral palsy in infancy, by Karel Bobath and Berta Bobath. Arch. Dis. in Childhood. Oct., 1956. 31:159:408-414. Reprint.

### CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS (continued)

The authors believe that in order to arrive at an early diagnosis in cerebral palsy, the task is to differentiate between a general retardation of the child's motor development and early signs of spasticity or intermittent spasms. Special tests are needed which will provoke signs of spasticity while they are still latent. A number of such tests are described here; they demonstrate the presence of abnormal postural reflex activity, upon which the diagnosis is based.

821. Yue, Shyh-Jong (Dr. Darling, 620 W. 168th St., New York 32, N.Y.)

Prevocation medical evaluation of young cerebral palsied adults, by Shyh-Jong Yue, Martin G. Moed, and Robert C. Darling. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957. 38:5:283-289.

Work with young cerebral palsied adults in a research project sponsored by United Cerebral Palsy of New York City and Queens and the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was undertaken at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled to explore vocational possibilities through simpler and more basic functional activities. Preliminary to vocational exploration, a thorough study was made of each individual's physical, mental and emotional status. Data was utilized by physicians to develop a predictive index of vocational success. This report is primarily concerned with the preliminary testing of the validity of such an index. A system was adopted to classify each patient in one of five grades in both the physical and mental examinations. Ratings are correlated with results of vocational evaluation and appear to be reasonably predictive of the degree of proficiency exhibited in the vocational testing situation.

### CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

822. Meyers, Russell (University Hospitals, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Physiological and therapeutic effects of bilateral intermediate midbrain crusotomy for atheto-dystonia (17 cases). Surgical Forum. 1956. 6:486-488. Reprint.

A report of early clinical neurophysiologic and psychosociologic therapeutic results in a series of 17 cases of severe hyperkinetic cerebral palsied patients subjected to a bilateral, two-staged surgical interruption of the intermediate three-fifths of the crus cerebri. The author has proposed the term "intermediate crusotomy" for this type of operation. Realistic "ideal" criteria for considering the operation promising are outlined; according to these criteria 13 of the patients were evaluated as markedly improved, 3 moderately so, and one slightly improved. Operative mortality in the series was 2. Surviving patients are reported as uniformly easier to manage and they can sit for entertainments, educational efforts, and social occasions previously closed to them. One patient has learned to read since the operation, another walks with support, and 3 have shown objective improvement in speech.

See also 837; 838.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

823. Zeichner, Abraham M. (Fairfield State Hosp., Newton, Conn.)

Observations on individual and group counseling of the individual with cerebral palsy. Exceptional Children. May, 1957. 23:8:350-352, 383.

A discussion of the implications of individual and group therapy or counseling to the problems of adjustment of the adolescent cerebral palsied. Group therapy offers the benefit of mobilizing, for therapeutic purposes, the forces inherent in group living that do not occur when only the patient and therapist meet. In the areas of prevention of social isolation and correction of maladaptive behavior, group therapy with the cerebral palsied can aid materially in their achieving emotional and social maturity. The clinical psychologist, through evaluating the personality of the person with cerebral palsy, can indicate ways of judging the readiness of the individual for one or another form of psychotherapy.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--SURVEYS--ARIZONA

824. Arizona. Tucson Community Council. (Mr. Alan Fite, Ex. Director, P. O. Box 5068, 240 N. Court Ave., Tucson, Ariz.)

Survey of cerebral palsy services in Tucson; a report of the Citizens' Committee on Cerebral Palsy...July, 1956, submitted by Kenneth D. Rogers and Samuel M. Wishik. Tucson, The Council, 1956. 31 p. chart. Mimeo.

Presented in this study of the cerebral palsy problem in the child population in the Tucson area, and of the community resources for its management, are data and information from personal interviews with persons representing various programs for the cerebral palsied and from published reports of organizations. Covered are aspects of: case finding; registration; organizations and programs directed toward care, treatment, and education of children with cerebral palsy; general health supervision; social work and mental health guidance; training and employment; long-term institutional care; cost of care; community factors influencing care; conflicting community philosophies and viewpoints. Recommendations are offered by Drs. Wishik and Rogers for improving programs and coordinating efforts. A list of agencies, institutions, and organizations contacted or visited is appended.

#### CHILD WELFARE--RESEARCH

See 924.

#### CHRONIC DISEASE

See 874.

#### CHRONIC DISEASE--STATISTICS

825. Tish, Alexander (2701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.)

Prevalence of disabilities among government employees; a second eight-year analysis. A. M. A. Arch. Indust. Health. Feb., 1957. 15:2:160-166. Reprint.

A study covering an analysis of disabilities among 54,462 Government employees added to the disability retirement roll between July 1, 1948 and June 30, 1955. It supplements a previous 8-year analysis covering 29,641

#### CHRONIC DISEASE--STATISTICS (continued)

employees added to retirement rolls between July 1, 1939 and June 30, 1947. The study represents an accurate cross sectional view of the frequency and extent of chronic disabling diseases among the general population of the United States. Very little change was noted in the frequency of major disabilities in the two studies; cardiovascular disabilities still constitute almost one-half of the total number. Significant changes did occur in the prevalence of nervous system disabilities with respect to frequency of syphilis of the central nervous system and multiple sclerosis; changes in frequency of cancer of the respiratory tract were all significant.

#### CHRONIC DISEASE--SURVEYS--COLORADO

826. Colorado. State Board of Health (414 State Office Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.)

Community views of chronic illness and aging problems and needs; summary report on a three-year program of locally developed community studies in four Colorado counties, by Joseph E. Cannon and Eleanor L. Richie. Denver, The Board, 1956. 26 p. forms. Mimeo.

A report prepared to provide a brief review of the purposes, methods, and progress of local studies of the aged and chronically ill in Weld, Otero, El Paso, and Mesa Counties, Colorado. Conducted under a gerontology grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, surveys were directed by the State Department of Public Health. An evaluation of community viewpoints and interest in the surveys, quality and utility of the data, and value of the surveys in providing realistic views of the interests, problems, and needs of the chronically ill and aged is included. Reproductions of the marginal punch cards used in household surveys are included. An article discussing the state and local program in Colorado was listed and annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, June, 1957, #714.

#### CLEFT PALATE

827. Western Speech. Winter, 1957. 21:1.

Entire issue devoted to a symposium titled: Cleft palate rehabilitation.

Contents: About this issue, Victor P. Garwood, Guest Editor. - The team approach to cleft palate rehabilitation, Herold Lillywhite. - The role of the surgeon in cleft lip and cleft palate habilitation, Reed O. Dingman. - The importance of the dentist's approach to the cleft palate child, Robert M. Ricketts. - A clinical approach to cleft palate speech therapy, Mary W. Huber. - The role of the psychologist on the cleft palate team, Betty Jane McWilliams. - The public school therapist on the cleft palate team, Gretchen M. Phair.

This issue is available from Western Speech Association, c/o Paragon Publications, Box 867, South San Francisco, Calif., at 75¢ a copy.

#### CLEFT PALATE--PERSONNEL

See 895.

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

828. Condon, Margaret E. (Health Guidance Board, City College of New York, New York 31, N. Y.)

A survey of special facilities for the physically handicapped in the colleges. Personnel and Guidance J. May, 1957. 35:9:579-583.

Presents results of a national canvass of special facilities for the physically handicapped in colleges and universities whose student bodies numbered over 1,200 or more. Responses were received from 181 on a preliminary questionnaire and from 116 extensive questionnaires a 48 per cent return was received. Data are tabulated on 40 institutions, giving number of physically handicapped enrolled, type of handicaps represented, admission standards, state agencies aiding program, funds available for purchase of special equipment, provision of living quarters, and special registration facilities provided. Other information is included on admission requirements, the comparative adjustment of persons with varied handicaps, and special arrangements made to accomodate the handicapped in classes.

## CONGENITAL DEFECT

See 846.

## CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY

829. Holowach, Jean (500 S. Kingshighway, St. Louis 10, Mo.)

Congenital defects in infants following mumps during pregnancy; a review of the literature and a report of chorioretinitis due to fetal infection, by Jean Holowach, Don L. Thurston, and Bernard Becker. J. Pediatrics. June, 1957. 50:6:689-694.

The literature pertaining to possible effects on the child of mumps virus infection during pregnancy is reviewed. A case history of an infant exhibiting congenital chorioretinitis, attributed to such infection, is presented. The authors recommend that in cases of congenital defects following maternal mumps, complement fixation and skin testing be performed on the infants after 2 months, to establish this causal relationship. 27 references.

See also 858; 903.

## CONGENITAL DEFECT--MEDICAL TREATMENT

830. Health News, N. Y. State Dept. of Health. Feb., 1957. 34:2.

Issue devoted to the subject.

Contents: The rehabilitation of congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal and genitourinary systems, Lawrence K. Pickett. -The importance of congenital anomalies, Chester A. Swinyard and George G. Deaver.

This issue is one of a series treating the problems of rehabilitation of patients with congenital anomalies. The December, 1955, issue (32:12) covered congenital cardiac lesions; April, 1956 (33:4) dealt with the cleft palate child.

#### DEAF--DIRECTORIES

831. Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf (1537 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.) Schools for deaf children (under six). Volta Rev. Apr., 1957. 59:4: 157-164.

A listing based upon the most complete information currently available, it gives name and location (by state) of schools for preschool deaf children, type of sponsorship, and age requirements for entrance. It also indicates which accept aphasic children and the mentally retarded deaf child. Schools in Canada, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico appear at the conclusion of the list.

#### DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

832. Fellendorf, George

What parents can do for their deaf child, by Mr. and Mrs. George Fellendorf. Volta Rev. Apr., 1957. 59:4:149-156.

In a letter which might be written by their deaf child in the future, describing her experiences and how parents can aid the deaf child in adjusting to the handicap, the authors speak from their own experience. They tell of sources of help for parents faced with the problems and responsibilities in raising a deaf child.

#### DEAF--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

833. Bindon, D. Marjorie (Canterbury Univ. College, Christchurch, N. Zealand)

Personality characteristics of rubella deaf children; implications for teaching the deaf in general. Am. Annals of the Deaf. Mar., 1957. 102:2:264-270.

Because of contradictory opinions on the personality of rubella deaf children, the writer, a trained teacher of the deaf, undertook an experimental investigation to study this aspect of deafness. Findings showed that test performances did not distinguish rubella deaf children from non-rubella deaf children. As a group (including both types) the deaf were found to be functioning at a less mature level than their hearing counterparts. Arrested personality development was attributed to their deafness which retarded normal language development. This, in turn, had hindered "progressive socialization" which is an essential condition for full personality development.

#### DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

834. Blair, Francis X. (Kent State Univ., Kent, Ohio)

A study of the visual memory of deaf and hearing children. Am. Annals of the Deaf. Mar., 1957. 102:2:254-263.

A report of the investigation of the visual memory of 53 deaf children ranging in age from 7 years, 6 months to 12 years, 6 months with an equal number of hearing children matched in terms of intelligence, age, and sex. Both groups were from residential schools and of similar socio-economic backgrounds. Findings of the study in general suggest that educational methods for the deaf must recognize differences in the way in which varying types of information are visually apprehended in the presence of severe auditory deficiency. It was thought that deficiency of deaf children in memory span and their retardation

#### DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

in reading may have a common psychological basis. Recognizing the limitations of deaf children in memory span type of learning, teaching methods could perhaps capitalize on those aspects of visual memory in which they have more capabilities.

See also 811; 855.

#### DEAF--SPEECH CORRECTION

835. Frisina, D. Robert (Director, Speech and Hearing Clinic, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C.)

Hearing; its interrelation with speech. Washington, D.C., Gallaudet College, 1957. 23 p. (Vol. 6, Bul. 1, April, 1957)

Keynote address at the Annual Meeting of the California Speech and Hearing Association, Oct. 27, 1956.

Interrelationships between speech and hearing are considered under three headings: developmental, degenerative, and functional. Difficulties in the speech of deaf children, as revealed in a number of studies, are pointed out. Dr. Frisina also discusses how language develops, the part played by hearing, speech, and other factors in its development, and how auditory disorders affect it. Bibliography of 41 references.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

#### DENTAL SERVICE

836. Kessler, Howard E. (304 Park Bldg., Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio)

Phonetics in denture construction. J. Am. Dental Assn., Mar., 1957. 54:347-351. Reprint.

Materials used in the construction of dentures and the shaping of the denture itself can influence the speech production of patients. Dr. Kessler discusses some of the problems involved and tells how the dentist can aid patients to achieve normal, intelligible speech after dentures have been inserted. Much of the responsibility rests on the patient, however; the time required for learning correct speaking procedures may be as long as that required for learning to masticate with dentures.

See also 870.

#### DRUG THERAPY

837. Mautner, Hans (Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.)

Drug therapy in cerebral palsy. Arch. Pediatrics. Oct., 1956. 73:10: 351-381. Reprint.

A discussion of the usefulness of certain drugs in combatting three conditions connected more or less often with cerebral palsy, namely, epileptic seizures, motor disturbances, and mental deficiency. Drugs are evaluated and Dr. Mautner concludes that drug treatment of epilepsy in cerebral palsy is effective, though more research needs to be done on it. With hyperkinetic disorders, drug treatment is less satisfactory but in many patients one or the other of a long list of drugs has proved useful. In spasticity, a reliable drug has not yet been developed, although there is reason to hope that continuing research will provide useful drugs. Drug treatment of the mentally

#### DRUG THERAPY (continued)

retarded is the least hopeful. Includes a bibliography of 163 references.

838. Watkins, Charles (Louisiana State Univ. School of Med., 1542 Tulane Ave., New Orleans 12, La.)  
The use of reserpine in cerebral palsy. South. Med. J. Dec., 1956. 49: 12:1488-1494. Reprint.

Therapy for cerebral palsied children is often seriously impeded by emotional tension in the child which results from his previous difficulties in interpersonal relationships. Discussed here are various drugs used in controlling emotional reactions. The author reports findings based upon clinical experiences with reserpine as an adjunctive therapeutic agent in the outpatient treatment program of a cerebral palsy clinic. The study was not a controlled one nor were statistical methods employed to prove the effectiveness of the drug. Impressions of the effect of the drug were given by parents, therapists, the psychiatrist, and in some cases, the patients themselves. An abstract of the discussion following presentation of the paper by Dr. Watkins is included. In it comments on the value of the drug, as expressed by Drs. Leslie B. Hohman, Meyer A. Perlstein, Winthrop M. Phelps, Christopher Morris, and Frank J. Ayd, are given.

#### EMPLOYMENT--LEGISLATION

839. International Labour Office (Geneva, Switzerland)

The legal obligation to employ the disabled. Internat'l. Labour Rev. Mar., 1957. 75:3:246-264. Reprint.

A study tracing the development and enactment of legislation intended to provide employment opportunities for the disabled of various countries during the past 40 years. Some countries have opposed the obligations imposed by the State upon employers, requiring them to hire a certain percentage of the disabled, as contrary to the principles of proper selective placement. The article deals mainly with the categories of disabled persons falling within the scope of such legislation in each country and compares the situations following World War I and World War II, respectively.

See also 813.

#### EMPLOYMENT--PUBLICITY

840. President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped

How to organize and operate expositions to demonstrate skills of the physically handicapped. Chicago, Illinois State Employment Serv., 1956. 24 p. illus.

"A manual based on the Exposition of Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Chicago, November 28-30, 1955."

In 1954 the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped conducted the First Exposition and Parade of Progress on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Out of this experience grew others; the Chicago Exposition, upon which this booklet is based, was held in 1955 in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Discussed are details of planning such an

#### EMPLOYMENT--PUBLICITY (continued)

exposition, assignment of space, public relations, cooperative efforts of agencies participating, and recommendations for insuring a successful exposition.

Available from the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington 25, D. C., Illinois State Employment Service, 165 North Canal St., Chicago 6, Ill., or from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois.

#### EMPLOYMENT (GOVERNMENT)

See 825.

#### EPILEPSY

See 925.

#### EPILEPSY--EMPLOYMENT

##### 841. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry

The person with epilepsy at work; formulated by the Committee on Psychiatry in Industry. New York, The Group, 1957. 14 p. (Rep. no. 36, Feb., 1957)

A discussion of industry's role in the problem of employment of the epileptic or those with any type of seizure. This pamphlet covers a definition of the nature of seizures, personality factors in epilepsy, employment procedures, compensation problems, placement, the function of the plant physician, and the need for significant changes in the general attitude toward the epileptic and his problems.

Available from Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Publications Office, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

#### EPILEPSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

##### 842. Grunberg, F. (Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London, S. E. 5, Eng.)

Conduct disorders in epileptic children, by F. Grunberg and D. A. Pond. J. Neurol., Neurosurg., Psychiatry. Feb., 1957. 20:65-68. Reprint.

A report of a study comparing conduct disorders in epileptic children with those in non-epileptic children, as well as with psychiatrically normal epileptic children. Three sets of factors were taken into consideration--organic, genetic, and social environmental. An analysis of case histories revealed that epileptic children with conduct disorders had a more disturbed family background. The most significant social environmental factors were a disturbed emotional maternal attitude toward the child and experience by the child of breaks and changes in environment. Other findings agreed with a previous study, that personality disorders were more highly correlated only with environmental factors and not with brain damage.

#### EXERCISE

See 874; 884; 927.

## EXHIBITS

843. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services (257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.)

Planning your exhibit, by Janet Lane and Beatrice K. Tolleris. New York, The Council 1957. 32 p. illus. \$1.00.

A revision of a pamphlet first published in 1948, telling how to organize and plan an exhibit for different purposes, the materials used, and the techniques for making the exhibit effective.

See also 840.

## FACIAL PARALYSIS

844. Burke, John F. (2401 Milan St., New Orleans, La.)

Facial paralysis of peripheral origin (Bell's palsy). Phys. Therapy Rev. May, 1957. 37:5:301-303.

A guide for an organized treatment program to correct muscular imbalance in Bell's palsy by utilizing the basic principles of specific muscle reeducation. Sometimes the results in Bell's palsy are discouraging regardless of the type of program followed, but the writer believes that more beneficial results will be obtained from a program emphasizing early supportive apparatus and carefully graded electrical and functional muscle reeducation.

845. Winter, S. T. (La Rabida Sanitarium, E. 65th and S. South Shore Dr., Chicago 49, Ill.)

Facial paralysis in poliomyelitis; a follow-up of 58 patients. Pediatrics. May, 1957. 19:5:876-880.

A paper reporting the results of follow-up examinations of 58 children with facial paralysis as a result of poliomyelitis who had been inpatients during the widespread poliomyelitis epidemics in Israel from 1950 onwards. Examinations were made 23 to 43 months after onset of the disease. Twenty-six children showed complete recovery but appreciable weakness was noted in 21 patients. The main effects of the deformity were complaints referable to the eye and a tendency to chew on the unaffected side. Emotional reactions to the deformity appeared at about 4 years of age. Among unfavorable prognostic signs were the presence of bulbar lesions, involvement of the upper facial muscles (especially the frontalis) and failure to improve after about 18 months. The author sees no justification for physical therapy treatments over a long period of time; he believes that this series confirms findings of earlier studies in this respect.

## HAND

846. Conway, Herbert (525 E. 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Congenital deformities of the hands, by Herbert Conway and John Bowe. Plastic & Reconstructive Surg. Oct., 1956. 18:4:287-290. Reprint.

A report and statistical analysis of congenital anomalies of the upper extremity encountered in 164 patients managed on the pavillion services of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center through the years from 1932 to 1954. Classification and etiology of the anomalies are discussed, as well as the normal embryologic development of the arm in man. In certain

#### HAND (continued)

types of defects, a marked tendency toward bilateral defect was noted. In more than half the cases in this series associated congenital defects were present. The authors stress that therapy must be individualized with a long range plan anticipating growth needs; otherwise, final results will be less than desired.

#### HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

847. National Steel Products Company (424 N. Mansfield Ave., Los Angeles 36, Calif.)

"Research" for safety; body mechanics manual for doctors, nurses, therapists, architects, administrators and professional students in the use of "Reach Grab Bars" for patient maneuverability and safety. Los Angeles, Calif., The Company, c1957. 59 p. illus.

Pictured and described are a number of grab bars for installation in bathtubs, showers, for toilet support, sitz baths, and for doorway installation for use in exercises. Also included are hallway handrails, mat crutch, and mat bench, useful for support and exercise purposes. All this safety equipment has been scientifically engineered to provide support and convenience for disabled patients and to lighten the physical strain imposed on nursing attendants. Use of the equipment has reduced the incidence of strains and falls and aided early ambulation.

Available without charge to hospital and rehabilitation supervisors and administrators.

See also 890.

#### HARD OF HEARING--BIOGRAPHY

See 926.

#### HARD OF HEARING--EQUIPMENT

848. Prall, Josephine (S. Carolina School for the Deaf, Spartanburg, S.C.)

Group and wearable hearing aids in a residential school for the deaf. Am. Annals of the Deaf. Mar., 1957. 102:2:240-250.

The terms "group hearing aid" and "wearable hearing aid" are defined and the various uses of each type of instrument are described, with special reference to their uses in a residential school. Characteristics of an effective hearing aid program in a residential school are discussed. Experiences with hearing aids at the South Carolina School for the Deaf are considered in presenting this material.

#### HARD OF HEARING--SPECIAL EDUCATION

849. Young, Cecil (Mrs. Young, 711 N. Fant St., Anderson, S.C.)

Retardation of vocabulary development in hard of hearing children, by Cecil Young and Freeman McConnell. Exceptional Children. May, 1957. 23:8:368-370.

A report of a study to determine if the vocabulary level of a group of hard of hearing children enrolled in regular classes differed significantly from that of normal hearing children matched as to race, age, sex, non-verbal intelligence, and socio-economic level. Findings obtained from

#### HARD OF HEARING--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

procedures described and subjected to statistical analysis indicated strong support for the conclusion that even a mild to moderate hearing loss in children is apt to result in retarded language functioning. Differences were found not only on a group basis but from individual to individual. The implications of these findings for the regular classroom teacher are many; the educational problems inherent in even the milder degrees of hearing involvement should be recognized.

#### HARD OF HEARING--SPEECH CORRECTION

850. Penn, Jacques Paul (115 E. 61st St., New York, N.Y.)

Voice and speech patterns of the hard of hearing. Acta Oto-Laryngologica. 1955. Suppl. 124:10-69.

A report of an investigation of the influence of hearing defects upon the voice and speech patterns of hard of hearing male veterans of the U. S. Armed Services. Purpose of the study was to determine the relationship, if any, between type of hearing loss and factors of volume, pitch, quality, articulation and other elements of voice and speech. Findings will prove useful for otological diagnosis, for differentiating between the acoustic malingerer and the psychogenically deafened, in the social and educational adjustment of children with impaired hearing. Described are the clinic in which the study was conducted, personnel engaged in processing patients, the instruments, tests, and procedures. An evaluation of the conductive and perceptive hard of hearing group in terms of vital statistics is presented. Findings revealed unique, identifiable, and consistent voice and speech patterns produced by conductive and perceptive deafness. A summary of hypothetical explanations of the phenomena is given; theoretic implications and applications of the findings of the study are suggested.

#### HEART DISEASE

851. Hellerstein, Herman K. (2605 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio)

Rehabilitation of the cardiac patient, by Herman K. Hellerstein and Amasa B. Ford. J. Am. Med. Assn. May 18, 1957. 164:3:225-231.

Offers an orderly plan for the rehabilitation of the cardiac patient beginning with the initial onset of the disease and ending only with the patient's return to work. Goal of rehabilitation in these cases is the maximum attainment within the patients' capacities. In approximately 80% of cases, the authors believe, the total program can be handled by the private physician. Important factors to be considered are the nature and course of heart disease, emotional aspects, and vocational factors. Experiences of the authors with 1,100 patients in the past six years at the Cleveland Work Classification Clinic have fortified their belief that cardiacs can be successfully rehabilitated. Cases where emotional aspects are involved may require the services of such a clinic where the team approach is employed.

#### HEART DISEASE--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

852. Priest, Walter S. (720 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.)

The neurologic, psychiatric, and psychologic aspects of cardiac surgery, by Walter S. Priest (and others). Med. Clinics N. Am. Jan., 1957. 41: 1:155-169. Reprint.

#### HEART DISEASE--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

A report on the results of psychological examination of cardiac patients during the interval between cardiac evaluation and operation. Organic neurologic examination and psychiatric evaluation were also a part of the pre-operative and postoperative procedure. Findings revealed severe anxieties in all 60 of the patients comprising the series; intensity was most marked in rheumatics as a group. From a purely psychiatric standpoint, the critical period is the first two or three weeks postoperative; the critical psychologic period continues for about six months and may not reach its peak until about that time. The authors stress attention to the psychology of cardiac patients during the first postoperative year as an important part of the rehabilitation program.

#### HOME ECONOMICS

See 871.

#### HOMEBOUND--PROGRAMS

853. Rutgers University. University Extension Division.

Homemakers training course. Washington, D.C., Off. of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1957. 40 p. Mimeo.

An outline of a study course for homemakers, a community social service program providing aid to families in time of illness of the mother. The introductory session orients the student homemaker to the problems of family life and her role as a "homemaker." Other sessions are planned to deal with a review of homemaking functions; the place of food in family life; suggestions for meal planning and preparation; care of the patient and the limitations of the homemaker's services in this area; the homemaker's relationships with the family; and agency procedures in connection with the program. Several sample report forms are included.

Distributed by the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

#### LARYNGECTOMY

854. International Association of Laryngectomees (4811 John R. St., Detroit 1, Mich.)

Local chapter manual on basic organization and program. Detroit, The Assn., n.d. 22 p.

Contains recommendations for setting up a uniform program for laryngectomee clubs in communities where none exist or for those clubs already established. Includes the IAL statement of purpose, steps in forming the organization and planning the program, chapter responsibilities, suggested activities, responsibilities of the executive committee, organization of a community survey, and resources of the IAL national office. A section is devoted to the constitution and by-laws of the International Association of Laryngectomees.

#### LIBRARY SERVICE

855. Cory, Patricia Blair (904 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.)  
Library work with the deaf. Volta Rev. Apr., 1957. 59:4:169-173.  
Reprinted from: Top of the News, Children's Library Assn. & Assn. of  
Young People's Librarians, Am. Library Assn. Mar., 1957.  
The writer, who is librarian at the Lexington School for the Deaf, New  
York City, discusses the problems of book selection for deaf children,  
types of reading which are popular, techniques of story telling to be used  
with the deaf, and ways to encourage them to find pleasure in books.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES

856. Clark, Martha W. (Dougherty County Health Dept., Albany, Ga.)  
Accepting a child--for a lifetime. Nursing Outlook. May, 1957. 5:5:  
279-281.

A public health nurse, who found it difficult to accept the fact that her second child was mentally abnormal (diagnosed as mongolism), tells of the satisfaction she derived from helping other retarded children and their parents in the community. She discusses more in detail the mother's conflicts, the problems to be faced in children of various levels of intelligence, and the training program at Happy House, a private school sponsored by the local chapter of the Natl. Assn. for Retarded Children in Albany, Georgia.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

See 819.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

857. Jervis, George A. (Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.)  
Etiologic factors in mental deficiency. Am. J. Public Health. Jan.,  
1957. 47:1:63-66. Reprint.

A brief review of the present status of knowledge concerning the causation of mental deficiency. Discussed are genetic (endogenous), prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal exogenous factors, as well as psychogenic factors, such as emotional deprivation. However, Dr. Jervis stresses the extreme difficulty of drawing definite conclusions as to etiology since exogenous and genetic factors are so closely associated in the pathogenesis of mental deficiency.

858. Stott, D. H. (Univ. of Bristol Institute of Education, Bristol, England)  
Physical and mental handicaps following a disturbed pregnancy. Lancet.  
May 18, 1957. 272:6977:1006-1012.

In same issue: The pregnancy and the child (an editorial), p. 1027-1028.

A report of an intensive investigation of 200 retarded children, educationally subnormal but of normal appearance, to discover possible etiological factors which might be the cause of physical and/or mental handicaps following stress and complications in pregnancy. Implications of the findings were that pregnancy stress, mental retardation, juvenile ill health, and malformations tend to be associated strongly. Factors included maternal illness, psychological stress situations, shock-accident, and anxiety states.

The editorial on p. 1027 comments on the hypothesis advanced by Dr. Stott as an explanation of the possible causes of mental retardation, but

states that there is still not sufficient clinical evidence to accept the theory that psychological stress, especially, can cause mental retardation or physical handicap.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

859. Dittmann, Laura L. (Bur. of Maternal and Child Health, District of Columbia Dept. of Public Health, Washington, D.C.)

Home training for retarded children. Children. May-June, 1957. 4:3:89-94.

Discusses the administration of a home training program provided for parents of retarded children through a clinic set up as a special project by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, District of Columbia Dept. of Public Health. On a selective basis, social casework services, short term psychotherapy, home training, and referral to other agencies are provided. The home-training program is worked out by the child-development specialist who aids parents with the practical problems of daily living with mentally handicapped children. Examples of the work with a severely retarded child, a mongoloid child, and a potentially normal child are included.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

860. Bower, Eli M. (State Dept. of Education, Room 509, Library & Courts Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.)

Cultural values and the retarded child. Mental Hygiene. Apr., 1957. 41:2:201-206.

A discussion of several basic values or cultural themes and how they might affect the lives of retarded children and persons who interact with them. Emphasis is on the retarded child's educational problems both in the school and the home. It is felt that a better understanding of some of the value systems in our culture, as they affect persons who interact with the problem of mental retardation, may help them to be freer and more responsive toward the mentally retarded and their families.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RECREATION

861. Taylor, Edgar A., Jr. (Supervisor of Special Education, Public Schools, Portland, Ore.)

School camping is rewarding for retarded children. J. Health, Phys. Educ., Recreation. May-June, 1957. 28:5:32-34.

The development of camping as a part of the public school program has grown considerably in the last few years. School camping and a successful program which included a group of educable mentally retarded children in San Diego, Calif., is described here. Activities, reactions of the children to the experience, and the social and emotional values of camping to the mentally retarded are discussed.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

862. Rhodes, Gladys L.

Improving education for the mentally retarded. N. Y. State Educ. May, 1957. 44:8:546-547.

This issue of New York State Education is devoted to the theme of "Teaching all children," and contains articles discussing equal educational opportunities for all children, a comparison of school systems in two democracies--the United States and New Zealand, the influence of the State

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

University of New York on higher educational opportunities for all, on homogenous grouping in the classroom to meet each individual's needs, individual differences in children, special classes for the gifted, and ways of improving education for the mentally retarded.

#### MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--HISTORY

863. Lynch, Katherine D. (Board of Education of the City of New York, 224 E. 28th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

More help for the less able; historical review of education for the retarded, by Katherine D. Lynch and Louis Scharf. N.E.A.J. May, 1957. 46:5:336-338.

Describes the changing philosophy of education for the mentally handicapped in the United States since the 19th century and especially in New York City.

#### MONGOLISM

864. Benda, Clemens E. (Walter E. Fernald State School, Box C., Waverly, Mass.)

Mongolism; a comprehensive review. Arch. Pediatrics. Nov., 1956. 73:11:391-407. Reprint.

A discussion of the areas most strikingly involved in developmental retardation termed "mongolism" and the symptoms by which the condition can be recognized and accurately diagnosed. Dr. Benda states that in practically every organ system, external and internal, the mongoloid infant has not reached a developmental stage comparable to the average. Therapy should be instigated as early as possible in infancy and continued for the first 8 to 10 years of life; treatment should be individualized. It is no "cure" for mongolism but serves as a measure to provide optimal physical and mental development in the child.

#### MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--DIAGNOSIS

865. Parsons, Oscar A. (Dept. of Psychiatry, Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.)

Flicker-fusion thresholds in multiple sclerosis, by Oscar A. Parsons and Paul Nelson Miller. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. and Psychiatry. Feb., 1957. 77:2:134-139. Reprint.

Results of this study emphasize the potential usefulness of the flicker-fusion threshold as a diagnostic adjunct in multiple sclerosis; in the difficult task of diagnosing the condition, demonstration of reduced flicker sensitivity may provide the additional evidence for a positive diagnosis, the authors believe.

#### MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA

866. Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

The clinical and social service program of M.D.A.A. New York, The Associations, 1957. 16 p.

Defines the program of a community clinic for muscular dystrophy patients, criteria for establishment, steps in organizing the clinic, and the problem of transportation costs and ambulatory aids. Areas of service and the use of community resources are discussed as well as the development and administration of a social service program. Based on

## MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA (continued)

experiences of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America and its local chapters, these suggestions can serve as a guide in initiating community services.

Also available from the Associations' national office is a folder titled "Patient Service Program," describing the direct services provided by local chapters in the form of equipment, physical therapy treatments, drug therapy, transportation, and clinical services.

## NEUROLOGY

### 867. American Academy of Pediatrics

Neurologic diseases in infancy and childhood; summary of seminar, by William A. Hawke and John S. Prichard. Pediatrics. May, 1958. 19:5: 949-957.

In this summary prepared by Dr. E. Gordon Murphy, a review is given of the material discussed in a seminar presented at the 1956 annual meeting of the Academy. The more important features of pediatric neurology were covered--the normal development of the central nervous system in the infant and child, techniques of neurological examinations and investigations, and a variety of neurological conditions and diseases, such as congenital abnormalities, encephalitis, convulsive disorders, lymphocytic meningitis, the Guillain-Barre' syndrome, neoplasms, birth injuries, venous sinus thrombosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, amyotonia congenita, and metabolic disorders in neurology.

See also 822; 865; 914.

## NURSERY SCHOOLS

### 868. Mullen, Frances A. (Rm. 210, 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

The pre-school area of special education. Education. Apr., 1957. 77: 8:1-7. Reprint.

Describes briefly how blindness, deafness, physical handicaps of other types, mental retardation, speech problems, and even exceptional giftedness in children can hinder learning in the preschool years or make necessary the provision of special education services. Such programs, almost without exception, carry provisions for guidance and help to parents. Dr. Mullen cites examples of nursery school programs for exceptional children and the advantages they afford in overcoming physical handicaps and in fostering social adjustment. She stresses the need for close cooperation between education, medicine, and social work in the provision of special services, as well as state legislation to provide the machinery for registering and serving the exceptional child.

See also 922.

## NURSING

869. Springer, D. M. M. (Hull Royal Infirmary, Hull, England)

The role of the hospital nurse in the rehabilitation process. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1957. 21:7-11.

In same issue: The industrial nurse, Irene H. Charley, p. 12-15, -The district nurse; her role in the rehabilitation process, A. M. Englefield, p. 18-19.

In the hospital student nurses must learn what is expected of them in the rehabilitation program, what their attitude toward the patient must express, how they can give support to patients suffering from anxiety, and how they can encourage the patient during recovery and rehabilitation.

The industrial nurse, on the other hand, can play an important part in the prevention of accidents and illness, as the author of the second article points out. Her work includes services to a wide range of patients suffering from a variety of medical conditions and disabilities. Much of her work is of a medico-social nature; if she is aware of community resources and those within the place of employment, she is able to meet the many needs of the people whom she serves.

## NUTRITION

870. Album, Manuel M. (Med. Arts Bldg., Hillside & York Rd., Jenkintown, Pa.)

The effect of vitamins on the gingival tissue of handicapped children.

Oral Surg., Oral Med., and Oral Pathology. Feb., 1957. 10:2:148-157.

Reprint.

A discussion of the dental problems of handicapped children, especially the cerebral palsied and the mentally retarded, and a report of a study of the effect of administering vitamin B and C therapy in the treatment of gingivitis. It was the author's general feeling that such therapy does build up the tone and structural appearance of gingival tissues; however, malocclusion and bruxism in these children subject the gingival tissues to slight inflammatory changes and do not allow for proper healing.

871. Norman, K. Doris (Nutrition Div., Dept. of Natl. Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada)

Nutrition for handicapped homemakers, by K. Doris Norman, Masa Morioka Taira, and Clare E. Forbes. J. Am. Dietetic Assn. Nov., 1956. 32:11:1054-1057. Reprint.

This article, based in part on the unpublished master's thesis of K. Doris Norman, describes the integration of nutrition education in a work simplification program designed for a selected group of handicapped homemakers at Frances Stern Food Clinic, Boston Dispensary. Data collected from a questionnaire, circulated to various rehabilitation centers throughout the country and concerned with their current practices, revealed that nutrition per se was not a recognized need. Objective of the program was to correlate the patients' nutritional, medical and rehabilitation needs. Procedures and results of the program are discussed. Possible areas for further research are suggested.

See also 874.

#### OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT

872. Kirchner, Wayne K. (Minn. Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.)  
The attitudes of special groups toward the employment of older persons.  
J. Gerontology. Apr., 1957. 12:2:216-220. Reprint.  
Using a 24-item attitude scale developed by the author and others, information on attitudes toward the employment of older persons was obtained from 7 different groups composed of old age psychologists, experimental psychologists, Minnesota psychologists, vocational guidance workers, supervisory trainees, a random sample of personnel men and women throughout the United States, and a local group of personnel in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. From an examination of responses of all groups, there seemed to be no great over-all like or dislike for employment of older persons which may, the author believes, reflect the fact that the items were not particularly ego-involved for any group. In the instance of one item which seemed directly ego-involved to a group, there was strong feeling on the question. Differences in attitudes were not great and varied widely from item to item. Replies from non-psychologists were roughly neutral. The item test is included, with data from responses tabulated.

873. Medvin, Norman (Bur. of Employment Security, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.)  
Employment problems of older workers. Soc. Security Bul. Apr., 1957. 20:4:14-20.

A report of a survey and its findings conducted by the Dept. of Labor in its program for studying the older worker problem. Employment barriers due to age were investigated by collecting and analyzing information regarding (1) the characteristics of unemployed older workers, (2) employment patterns and hiring practices as they relate to older workers, and (3) the nature and scope of services rendered older workers through local offices of the Federal-State employment security system. The third aspect of the study is not considered here. Conclusions drawn were that on the basis of work characteristics revealed, older workers, even as a group, compare favorably with younger workers and that discrimination against them is largely unjustified. The seven reports that the Department of Labor has published on older worker problems are listed.

#### OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

874. Michigan State Medical Society

Preventive geriatrics; importance of good nutrition and exercise in the aged. J. Mich. State Med. Soc. May, 1957. 56:5:589-610.

In same issue: The changing scene, Frederick F. Yonkman, p. 611-614. - Chronic disease; a challenge to the medical profession, Otis L. Anderson, p. 615-618, 639. -Chronic disease; a challenge to public health, Otis L. Anderson, p. 619-622, 639.

A continuation of the panel discussions conducted by mail, first instituted by the Geriatrics Committee of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1954. (The first group article entitled "Preventive Geriatrics" was listed and annotated in Bulletin on Current Literature, Aug., 1954, #851). This article, instead of ranging through the whole field of medicine, is limited to a discussion of nutrition, physical development, education, exercise, and their effect on the aging process.

#### OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

Dr. Yonkman's article comments on the growth of medical research, the increased use of mass communication methods for public education, and changing methods and emphasis in medical education as they are affecting the practice of medicine.

Dr. Anderson's two articles discuss responsibilities of the physician in combatting chronic disease, especially in the practice of preventive medicine. The impact of current public health programs on problems of chronic disease and the responsibilities of communities in promoting such programs are considered in his second article.

#### PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

875. Doshay, Lewis J. (700 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Treatment of paralysis agitans with orphenadrine (Disipal) hydrochloride; results in one hundred seventy-six cases, by Lewis J. Doshay and Kate Constable. J. Am. Med. Assn. Apr. 13, 1957. 163:15:1352-1357. Reprint.

A report of a study of 176 patients with paralysis agitans who were treated with the new drug, orphenadrine (Disipal); it has proved exceptionally beneficial in controlling akinesia, weakness, tiredness, and mental depression, as well as other symptoms of the disease, without increasing tremor. Side effects were few and could be obviated by reducing dosage. Even in cases complicated by glaucoma, it has been found safe to use. The main drawback to its use is the tendency for the drug's good effects to wear off in the course of months, although some patients have derived benefits for over a year. Except in patients suffering major tremor as the dominant symptom, the drug may be added to previously established regimens of all patients with paralysis agitans.

#### PARAPLEGIA

876. Bors, Ernest (V. A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.)

The challenge of quadriplegia; some personal observations in a series of two hundred thirty-three cases. Bul., Los Angeles Neurological Soc., Sept., 1956. 21:3:105-123. Reprint.

A review of data available at the Paraplegia Center, Veterans Administration Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., which has been in continuous operation since 1946. This series was composed of 233 patients seen over a period of 9 years and 3 months. Data include information on etiology of lesions, neurological management, problems associated with hyperreflexia and spasticity, incidence of decubitus ulcers, status of bladder function, urological complications as observed in both paraplegics and quadriplegics, sexual functions, incidence of gynecomastia, pulmonary complications, orthopedic problems, self-care and exercise activities, discharge and mortality rates. Employment possibilities for quadriplegics are open to those with ability to use their voice. 35 references.

#### PARAPLEGIA--BIBLIOGRAPHY

877. U. S. Veterans Administration. Library Division

Traumatic paraplegia; a selected bibliography, compiled by Muriel McKenna. Washington, D.C., Veterans Administration, 1957. 66 p. Mimeo.

#### PARAPLEGIA--BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

A revision and enlargement of a bibliography originally published in 1951 which covered the literature from 1940 to 1951. This issue includes the literature through 1955, with the addition of several significant articles published prior to 1950. Only English-language publications have been included. Future supplements are anticipated to keep the information up to date. Section I covers articles, symposia and books of a general nature on the broad aspects of traumatic paraplegia. The remainder of the bibliography contains references to neurological and neurosurgical aspects, internal medicine, general surgical aspects, decubitus ulcer, orthopedics, prosthetic appliances and other devices, urological, psychiatric and psychological aspects, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and social and vocational adjustment. Entries are not annotated.

Free on request to Miss Mabel M. Brandly, Chief Librarian, Medical and General Reference Library, Room 974, Veterans Administration Central Office, Washington 25, D. C.

#### PARAPLEGIA--BIOGRAPHY

878. Grogono, B. J. S. (Royal Natl. Orthopaedic Hospital, London, Eng.)

Pott's paraplegia of fifty years' duration. Lancet. May 11, 1957.  
272:6976:968-970.

Because the prognosis for a patient with unrelieved Pott's paraplegia is poor and, fifty years ago, would have been considered hopeless, this case history is of interest, especially since treatment was inadequate and because of the absence of renal calculi or gross urinary infection despite many years' recumbency and self-catheterization for 20 years. Through the patient's determination, he is able to lead a self-supporting cheerful existence.

#### PARAPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 915.

#### PHYSICAL THERAPY

See 912; 927.

#### POLIOMYELITIS

879. Affeldt, John E. (Ranchos Los Amigos Hosp., Hondo, Calif.)

Prognosis for respiratory recovery in severe poliomyelitis, by John E. Affeldt (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957.  
38:5:290-295.

A report of a study of 500 acute poliomyelitis respirator patients with a minimum of two years' follow-up, in order to determine the prognosis of a respirator patient. Presented are the two-year mortality rate, respiratory recovery rate, incidence of residual respirator patients, and the time sequence of such events. Improvement in the treatment program was indicated by the significant decrease from year to year in the mortality rate. Eighty-three of the patients who became free of the respirator did so within six months of onset of the disease. The accomplishments of medicine in keeping these patients alive must be matched by equally successful programs for their rehabilitation vocationally.

POLIOMYELITIS (continued)

880. Bosma, James F. (1940 S. Second East St., Salt Lake City 15, Utah)

Studies of the pharynx: 1. Poliomyelic disabilities of the upper pharynx. Pediatrics. May, 1957. 19:5:881-907.

A report particularly concerned with related impairments of swallow and speech which result from deficient motor control of the oropharyngeal and the palatopharyngeal orifices. For the past 7 years clinical observations have been conducted on a succession of patients having poliomyelic disability in the area of the pharynx; supplementary cinema studies of the visible pharynx and the external neck and fluoroscopic and rapid-sequential roentgenographic studies have been made. Observations are related to general anatomic, physiologic, and neurologic studies of the pharynx. A succeeding article, dealing with normal motor function of the lower pharynx and function impaired by poliomyelitis, will appear in a later issue of Pediatrics. The speech aspect of this study was conducted by Mr. Melvin Nielsen and Dr. Wallace Goates, Director of the Speech and Hearing Center, University of Utah. Details of clinical observations of disability of speech, by Mr. Nielsen and Dr. Goates, are included in a correlative article now in preparation. The article by Dr. Bosma contains a bibliography of 79 references.

See also 845; 912.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

881. Brockway, Alvia (Follow-Up Clinic, Orthopaedic Hosp., 2400 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 7, Calif.)

Surgical treatment for poliomyelitis paralysis; principles of reconstruction of the lower extremities. Calif. Med. Jan., 1957. 86:1:37-40. Reprint.

An explanation of the differences between reconstruction in the upper and lower extremities following poliomyelitis and the factors which influence successful prognosis. Indications for operation, particularly on the lower extremities and the spine, depend in a great measure on the age of the patient; for adults indications are much less than in the case of a young child. A number of surgical procedures, their objectives, and indications for employing them are discussed.

882. Hark, Fred W. (Dept. of Orthopaedics, Univ. of Ill. Coll. of Med., 840 S. Wood St., Chicago 12, Ill.)

Rehabilitation of the infantile paralysis patient. Surg. Clinics N. Am. Feb., 1957. 37:1:269-283. Reprint.

A discussion of the surgical treatment of deformities due to infantile paralysis for the purpose of restoring useful function. Most recovery occurs within the first six months after onset of the disease; the end of the second year following onset marks the beginning of the period of reconstruction for rehabilitation purposes. Problems of rehabilitation are different in various parts of the body; since this is true, the discussion is on a sectional basis.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

883. Hirschberg, Gerald G. (2490 Channing Way, Berkeley 4, California)

External rotation of the tibia in flaccid paralysis, by Gerald G.

Hirschberg and Leon Lewis. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957.  
38:5:296-299.

A discussion of various theories expounded to account for external rotation contracture or deformity of the knee joint, quite frequently seen in poliomyelitis. From the authors' observations, based on the study of patients seen in the early and late stages of poliomyelitis, they do not believe the deformity is necessarily caused by muscle imbalance or by a tight iliotibial band, but rather to the effect of gravity on a markedly relaxed joint. Methods of supporting the lower extremities in this condition are presented. Dr. Herman Flax discusses the authors' ideas on the subject, but denies the problem is as simple as it sounds. It is his belief that the contraction of the iliotibial band in children is still an important factor in causing knock-knee and external rotation of the knee.

POLIOMYELITIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 889.

POSTURE

884. Bak, Ester Isben (Municipal Hosp. and Health Insurance Clinic for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Copenhagen, Denmark)

Exercise therapy of posturally defective school children. Phys. Therapy

Rev. May, 1957. 37:5:287-291.

In same issue: The effect of physical therapy on pathological postures with special regard to the cervical spine, Marta Lindstrom, p. 292-293. - Posture and pain, Molly Turner, p. 294-297. - Posture education in Finland, Saima Tawast-Rancken, p. 298-301.

A report of experiences in Denmark in treating school children with postural defects; clinical and roentgenographic studies were made to discover the nature and extent of defects. Children were then treated by corrective exercises and postural gymnastics. Although school gymnastics offer broad opportunities for physical therapists, the author stresses the need for close cooperation between schools and physicians if posture and functional capacity of the body and its extremities are to be improved.

This article, with the three others listed here, was presented at the Second Congress of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy, held in New York in 1956. All appear in the official Proceedings of the Congress (listed and annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Apr., 1957, #566). Miss Lindstrom is a physical therapist from Sweden; Miss Turner, from England and Dr. Tawast-Rancken, Doctor of Physical Medicine, University of Helsinki, Finland. All four articles deal with faulty posture, its physical and mental effects, and its treatment.

See also 905; 927.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

885. French, Joseph L. (Dept. of Educational Psychology and Measurements, Univ. of Nebraska Teachers College, Lincoln 8, Neb.)  
Development of the North Central Individual Test of Mental Ability.  
Lincoln, Neb., Univ. of Nebraska Teachers College, 1957. 2 p.  
Abstract of dissertation, Doctor of Education degree, University of Nebraska Teachers College, 1957.

Describes the development of a test designed to assist in the assessment of the mental ability of physically handicapped children 3, 4, 5, and 6 years of age. It includes six multiple choice subtests--picture vocabulary, form discrimination, information and comprehension, similarities, size and number, and immediate recall. The test requires neither verbal or manipulative response by the subject but does require near normal vision and hearing in the child. Administration of the test requires only 20 or 30 minutes. Used with some physically handicapped children, the test obtained average and even superior I.Q.'s; items utilized were found to be within the realm of experience of severely physically handicapped children. Results of testing over 500 physically normal and a similar number of the handicapped revealed the value of the instrument for comparative purposes between normal and handicapped children.

#### PSYCHOLOGY

886. Phillips, E. Lakin (Anderson Orthopedic Hosp., Arlington, Va.)  
The problem of motivation; some neglected aspects. J. Rehab. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 23:2:10-12.

The writer, author of one of the newest books in the field of psychotherapy, is chief clinical psychologist at Anderson Orthopedic Hospital where a national pilot demonstration rehabilitation center has been established to serve the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. He suggests, in this article, some new distinctions in regard to motivation in handicapped persons. In contrast to the negative view of the patient's non-acceptance of disability or the patient's use of disability as a neurotic defense, the author offers a positive view of denial of handicap, which is actually an assertiveness to live as normally as possible. These patients, he believes, are motivated, even if in a narrow and unrealistic way. He suggests ways in which rehabilitation personnel can aid them in testing themselves in less over-assertive and less opinionated ways.

887. Reichel, Samuel M. (Univ. of Maryland School of Med., Baltimore, Md.)  
Understanding in rehabilitation of the severely disabled. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957. 38:5:307-310.

Although it is generally conceded that there is no stereotyped "handicapped personality," the early stages of severe disability of acute onset tend to produce characteristic reaction patterns and attitudes in patients who had average adjustment prior to onset of disability. Emotional stress, egocentric orientation, and depression are natural though undesirable parts of the symptom complex. The development of hypersensitivity and hyperactivity are discussed; attitudes of disabled and appropriate matching attitudes of staff personnel are mentioned.

#### PSYCHOLOGY (continued)

888. Soldwedel, Bette (Illinois State Normal Univ., Normal, Ill.)

Sociometric aspects of physically handicapped and non-handicapped children in the same elementary school, by Bette Soldwedel and Isabelle Terrill. Exceptional Children, May, 1957. 23:8:371-372, 381-383.

A report of a term project completed in a special education course at the University of Illinois, Urbana. The study was designed to investigate the sociometric status of physically handicapped and nonhandicapped children in an integrated classroom situation, the relationship between parents of the handicapped with their children and between the nonhandicapped and their parents. Certain sociometric aspirations as revealed by parents of the two groups were studied. Findings of the study suggest a need for the education of parents of the handicapped according to the "Illinois plan" which claims that the child is more normal than he is handicapped.

See also 860; 872; 928.

#### PSYCHOTHERAPY

889. Cath, Stanley H. (36 Brunswick Road, Arlington 74, Mass.)

The role of the body-image in psychotherapy with the physically handicapped, by Stanley H. Cath, Erik Glud, and Howard T. Blane. Psychoanalytic Rev. Jan., 1957. 44:1:34-40. Reprint.

In the writers' experience with patients who are completely or almost completely paralyzed as a result of severe forms of poliomyelitis, they have observed a number of factors responsible for the patient's capacity to achieve a new body-image. The body-image processes are explained and the psychotherapeutic approaches used to aid the patient in overcoming denial, depression and sudden shock caused by a permanently different body-structure are illustrated with a case history. Psychotherapy with respiratory poliomyelic patients has implications for the handling of patients with other diseases or injuries which result in permanently disabling conditions, for eventually every permanently disabled patient must come to terms with the discrepancy between his body-image and his body-structure.

See also 823.

#### READING--EQUIPMENT

890. O'Neill, Katherine I. (3337 Windsor Ave., Baltimore 16, Md.)

Book holder for recumbent patients. Phys. Therapy Rev. May, 1957. 37:5:306.

Contains a construction diagram, photograph of finished model, and a brief description of a simple, light, easily adjustable reading rack to hold a book or small magazine in a comfortable reading position for the patient lying on his back or side. Instructions for a manual or mouth-operated page turner are included also.

#### RECREATION

See 854.

#### RECREATION--MISSOURI

891. Social Planning Council, St. Louis (505 N. 7th St., St. Louis 1, Mo.)

Report of study of recreation services for handicapped children, by the Group Work and Recreation Division, Health and Hospital Division of the... June, 1956. St. Louis, The Council, 1956. 10 p. tabs. Mimeo.

A report of a study undertaken to determine current and potential recreation services available to handicapped children in St. Louis and St. Louis County, Mo. It was felt that determination of the extent of need for such services would be necessary in future planning and coordination of various agency services to meet the needs of handicapped children in this area. A summary of the findings from questionnaires sent to agencies providing recreation and/or camping services and to voluntary agencies serving the handicapped includes statistics on the number of children served, types of disability, types of activities, special activities for the handicapped, requests for services, and the use and need for other facilities. Conclusions and recommendations for meeting recreational needs of the handicapped are included.

#### RECREATION--OHIO

892. Morris, Patricia (Lima Dept. of Recreation, Lima, Ohio)

The ABLE-Disabled. Recreation. May, 1957. 50:5:186-187.

Describes activities of a club for the handicapped in Lima, Ohio, its organization, and its value in aiding members of the group to become more independent, more socially adjusted, and more aware of what they might contribute to the community. Anyone interested in the constitution of the club may write to the author at the above address. It might serve as an example for other local recreation departments setting up similar programs for the handicapped in their own communities.

#### REHABILITATION

893. West Virginia Medical Journal. Mar., 1957. 53:3.

Rehabilitation number.

A presentation of some of the aspects of rehabilitation and measures now available and in use. A brief review of the problem as it pertains to West Virginia is given.

Contents: Hope in rehabilitation, Donald A. Covalt. -Rehabilitation of the mental patient, O. Spurgeon English. -Rehabilitation of the cardiac patient, Bernard J. Walsh. -A doctor's relationship to rehabilitation, E. Lyle Gage and F. Ray Power. -Medical aspects of Social Security disability provisions, Paul L. Jefferson. -The President's Page: Rehabilitation, E. Lyle Gage.

#### REHABILITATION--ARKANSAS

894. Nemours Foundation

Proceedings of the Arkansas Conference for the Handicapped, sponsored by the... and coordinated by the Junior League of Little Rock, October 9 and 10, 1956... Little Rock, Arkansas. Wilmington, Del., The Foundation (1957?) 153 p.

A report of another of the series of state conferences to determine the progress in work for the handicapped and service needs of the particular area.

#### REHABILITATION--ARKANSAS (continued)

This was the first such conference held in Arkansas. Dr. Alfred R. Shands, Jr. stressed the urgent need for funds for all programs; trained personnel for many professional areas; facilities to be added or improved; education for handicapped children, their parents, the public and personnel working in the field; the extension of old programs or the development of new ones; and miscellaneous services necessary. The proceedings include reports from official agencies on current programs, reports from unofficial agencies (voluntary), reports of various discussion groups on orthopedics and cerebral palsy, on emotional development, on sight, speech and hearing, on the mentally retarded, the epileptic and other convulsive disorders. Dr. Shands summarized results of the Conference. Speeches of Dr. Kenneth Rogers, Dr. Shands, Dr. Dean Roberts, Leonard W. Mayo, Arthur S. Hill, and Dr. Stanley Ainsworth are included also.

Available from Nemours Foundation, Wilmington, Del.

#### REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

895. Lillywhite, Herold (745 S. W. Gaines St., Portland, Ore.)

Communication problems in a medical rehabilitation team. J. Communication. Winter, 1956. p. 167-173. Reprint.

Poor communication between patients and specialists in the diagnosis and treatment of the ill and crippled has resulted in attempts to provide better interpersonal relationships between patients and specialists, and among specialists themselves. This paper discusses the writer's observations during the development of a "rehabilitation team," which is used as one approach to overcoming the problem of poor communication. The cleft palate "team" at the Crippled Children's Division of the University of Oregon Medical School is used as an illustration of the severe difficulties in coordination, effective relationships and communication inherent in a program of this kind. The factors and communication principles involved in developing this team into a smoothly working unit are outlined. (See Rehabilitation Literature, June, 1957, #777. See also #827 in this issue.)

896. The Seventh Company (60 E. 56th St., New York 22, N. Y.)

Rebuilding human lives; the rehabilitation of the handicapped: Part I. Trained rehabilitation workers; how much are they paid? A comparison of salaries with other occupations, by Sidney G. Tickton. New York, The Company, 1957. 64 p. tabs.

Prepared at the request of The Bulova Watch Company Foundation, Inc.

In this preliminary report, first in a series of booklets to be prepared at the request of the Bulova Watch Company Foundation, new light is shed on facts which might explain the reasons behind the continuing shortage of trained personnel in rehabilitation fields. A comparison is made between salaries paid in 1956 to those professionally trained in rehabilitation work and salaries received by office workers, teachers, employees in manufacturing industries, railroad employees, and those in other occupations. It is the first time such facts have been made available on a nation-wide basis. Additional information is given on top-level salaries in rehabilitation work and in other occupations. Statistical tables appear in the appendix, with notes indicating their source, bases of compilation, limitations and comparability, and other background material used in the study.

#### REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

897. National Health Education Committee (135 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.)

What are the facts about disabled people in this country and what can be done for them through rehabilitation? New York, The Committee, 1957. 23 p. Planographed. Spiral binding.

In this fact book pertinent data on extent of disability, its main causes and incidence in older persons, public costs of disability, economic benefits of rehabilitation, and facilities and agencies available to serve in the rehabilitation of the disabled are presented. Statistics on the number and types of trained personnel involved in rehabilitation efforts, on needed research, employment possibilities for the disabled, and on the estimated cost of rehabilitation for all who should be helped, give a broad picture of the problems involved. Prepared for distribution primarily by the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in support of the state-federal program. Contains a bibliography of 27 references.

#### REHABILITATION--RESEARCH

898. Dabelstein, Donald H. (Off. of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D.C.)

Federal support for rehabilitation research. J. Rehab. Mar.-Apr., 1957. 23:2:4-6, 24-28.

In same issue: Research pays off, Andrew Marrin and I. J. Shain, p. 7-8, 18-19.

Since the awarding of the first grants for research in rehabilitation under Public Law 565 in January, 1955, awards have been made for partial support of 58 research and demonstration projects, as of July 31, 1956. Research is progressing in the areas of rehabilitation personnel, problems of employment, rehabilitation centers, community organization for rehabilitation services, and in the major areas of disability--mental illness, mental retardation, blindness, cerebral palsy, deafness, chronic illness, epilepsy, tuberculosis, arthritis, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, heart disease, and for additional disability groups, such as the homebound, the disabled homemaker, older disabled workers, and the industrially injured.

The second article cites the need for expanded research in vocational rehabilitation, the potential value of research to program operations, and the importance of research information contained in studies, examples of which are a series of reports produced by the California state rehabilitation agency. The editorial comment on their value quotes findings of these studies which could be used as a basis of comparison by agency personnel in evaluating the effectiveness of their programs. (Findings are from the most recently published; it has been listed and annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Apr., 1957, #543)

See also 914; 924.

#### REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--INDIANA

See 929.

#### REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--MISSOURI

899. Shires, Edward B. (Univ. of Kansas Med. Center, Kansas City 3, Kan.)

Rehabilitation survey and demonstration of Greater Kansas City; a research study being conducted by Community Studies, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., by Edward B. Shires and Amelia Wahl. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957. 38:5:315-318.

Community Studies, Inc., a non-profit research organization, was awarded a grant through the U. S. Public Health Service to make a study and survey of the Greater Kansas City area to obtain information on the prevalence of chronic illness and handicapping conditions and to demonstrate what a community can do in a total rehabilitation program for all age groups and all types and degrees of disability. Methods of the survey are discussed and all phases of the program, with its results to date, are examined. It is felt that this study has much to offer other communities contemplating the initiation of such programs. The Library has other materials describing the research plan in detail.

#### REHABILITATION CENTERS--ASIA

900. Toffelmier, Douglas D.

A year in Solo; an account by... of his work for the United Nations and the World Veterans Federation at the Solo Rehabilitation Center in Indonesia. Paris, World Veterans Federation (1957). 35 p. illus.

Dr. Toffelmier, an orthopedic surgeon in Oakland, Calif., was head of a team of rehabilitation specialists sent to Solo, Indonesia to add modern techniques and training to implement the work of the Rehabilitation Center established there through the efforts of Dr. Raden Soeharso, a young Indonesian surgeon. This article relates, in Dr. Toffelmier's own words, what problems were to be solved and how the "team" went about their solution. It is an example of the accomplishments of non-governmental organizations, working with the United Nations in the field of social and economic improvement.

Available from World Veterans Federation, 27 rue de la Michodiere, Paris, France.

#### RHEUMATIC FEVER

901. Galdston, Iago (2 E. 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.)

The rheumatic child and his world; an ecologic speculation.

- Pediatrics. May, 1957. 19:5:916-922.

Dr. Galdston shows the ecologic interplay between man, his environment, and his disease and offers the suggestion that this approach be used in studying the constitution of the rheumatic fever patient. In addition to study of the patients, he believes that studies centered upon the family of the patient afford an opportunity to test some of the ecologic hypotheses concerning the disease.

This paper was one of the principal addresses delivered at a conference on The Rheumatic Child and His World (discussed in the "News And Announcements" section of this issue, p. 968), held under the auspices of Irvington House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., in November, 1956. Two panel discussions, comprising the remainder of the conference, covered integrated care for the child in the institution and in the community. Discussions are briefly summarized here.

#### RHEUMATIC FEVER--ETIOLOGY

902. Diamond, Eugene F. (La Rabida Sanitarium, E. 65th and South Shore Dr., Chicago 49, Ill.)

Hereditary and environmental factors in the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever. Pediatrics. May, 1957. 19:5:908-915.

A report of findings of a study conducted to evaluate the relative roles of unfavorable environment and hereditary susceptibility in patients admitted to La Rabida Sanitarium from January, 1950 through December, 1954. Source of data was the original hospital admission record and records of all subsequent visits by a patient to the home service program. Environmental data was obtained from exhaustive social service interviews with the patient and his parents. Findings confirmed a hereditary susceptibility to rheumatic fever although it is not possible to state at what stage of the disease this factor is operative. Incidence of rheumatic fever was shown to be higher in families where one or both of the parents had a positive family history of the disease. A totally unfavorable environment was also shown to increase the incidence. Results of a test of the recessive gene hypothesis, applied to the various mating types among families observed in this study, are discussed.

#### RUBELLA

903. Ingalls, Theodore H. (695 Huntington Ave., Boston 14, Mass.)

German measles and German measles in pregnancy. A. M. A. J. Dis. of Children. May, 1957. 93:5:555-558.

A report of a follow-up study of 100 pregnancies complicated by rubella and followed to term after the infection had been reported. Dr. Ingalls points to the seriousness of the consequences of rubella in pregnant mothers on the embryo and the need for reexamining the behavior of rubella itself, to look for evidence of its epidemiologic impact on the unborn population (especially in epidemic years), and to devise tangible preventive measures.

See also 833.

#### SCOLIOSIS

904. Moe, John H. (91 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 2, Minn.)

The management of paralytic scoliosis. South. Med. J. Jan., 1957. 50:1:67-81. Reprint.

In reviewing several methods used in the surgical correction of scoliosis due to paralysis in children, the author reports on the results of a study of 128 paralytic curves corrected and fused by four different techniques. The report is only a preliminary one since analysis of these patients, and others under treatment, is continuing. Findings revealed the occurrence of pseudoarthroses in the graft has been and remains the main obstacle toward consistently good results in treatment of scoliosis. This study showed the highest percentage of solid fusions in patients who had facet fusions with autogenous bone added and in those who had the Cobb method of fusion with autogenous bone added. Article is illustrated.

#### SCOLIOSIS (continued)

905. Risser, Joseph C. (2637 E. Washington St., Pasadena 8, Calif.)  
Clinical evaluation of scoliosis. J. Am. Med. Assn. May 11, 1957.  
164:2:134-136.

Early detection of scoliosis is possible when examining children; the physician tests for asymmetry of the two sides of the back having them bend forward. Differentiation between postural and structural deformity can be recognized since there is no unilateral deformity in the forward-bend position in postural deformities. Deformity increases most between the period of rapid vertebral growth from 11 to 15 years of age unless it is corrected. Methods of obtaining correction are discussed. Advantages of the localizer body cast over the turnbuckle cast are explained. Total postoperative period of immobilization is about 8 to 10 months.

See also 884.

#### SEGREGATION AND NONSEGREGATION

See 907.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE--FINANCE

906. National Social Welfare Assembly (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.)  
Report of Workshop on Fees in Individualized Service Agencies;  
practices and implications, prepared by Conference on Individualized  
Services. New York, The Assembly, 1957. 39 p. Mimeo. 50¢.

A report of a discussion by representatives of national and local individualized service agencies on the subject of policies and practices in fee charging for services, the relation of fees to the financing of casework agencies, community attitudes toward fees, effect of fees on services, and the growth and rationale of fee charging. The opening address by Robert Morris and summaries of workshop groups are included as well as a bibliography and list of questions for discussion.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE--GROUP WORK

907. Kolodny, Ralph (Boston Children's Service Assn., Boston, Mass.)  
Therapeutic group work with handicapped children. Children.  
May-June, 1957. 4:3:95-101.

Describes a program currently being carried on by the Boston Children's Service Association's department of neighborhood clubs. Referrals of physically handicapped children for group work service are made by medical social workers, specialized agencies for the handicapped, and their parents. Techniques for preparing the child for the experience, for allaying parents' anxieties, for formation of a group around the handicapped child, and for choosing activities suitable for the particular handicapped child are discussed. The approach is to help the child develop social and play skills to enable him to take on status-giving roles in interaction with his peers.

See also 823; 854; 891.

## SOCIAL SERVICE--PROGRAMS

908. Wickenden, Elizabeth

The challenge of a changing social policy. New Outlook for the Blind. May, 1957. 51:5:177-183.

In same issue: Social work, three views; Welfare problems and community services, Freda F. Burnside, p. 184-188. -What can the community expect of social workers, George W. Rabinoff, p. 188-196. - Social work; a helping and healing profession, Swithun Bowers, p. 197-202.

The initiation by the Federal Government of a program of cash disability payments to workers over fifty who are covered by Old Age and Survivors Insurance calls for a new look at the total range of policies and programs affecting the blind and other handicapped persons, the writer believes. She discusses here progress in social organization, its evolutionary stages, the problems of expansion, the changing role of caseworkers and the public responsibility of social workers. Special needs of the blind and the financing of services in their behalf are considered.

The three articles analyzing modern social work each review its history more or less in detail, as it has been shaped by changing conditions. Miss Burnside discusses social welfare as a community concern, largely expressed in volunteer services. The effectiveness of the social worker's contribution and the nature of social work are discussed respectively by Mr. Rabinoff and the Rev. Swithun Bowers. The first two articles are reprinted from Minnesota Welfare, 1956, Winter edition, and the last from Social Work, Jan., 1957.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--OREGON

909. Oregon. State Department of Education (Salem, Oregon)

Special education; the Oregon program; a handbook for school administrators, directors of special education programs, and special education teachers. Salem, The Dept., 1957. 57 p.

The principles upon which the special education program of Oregon is based are interpreted here, according to the Oregon legislative statutes which provide for the education of handicapped children and according to regulations of the State Board of Education. Covered are the functions of special education in the school district or on a county or regional basis; purpose and procedures of certification of handicapped children for special services; the administration of programs in various areas of exceptionality; sample forms used in the program; and characteristics of a good special education program. Additional information in the appendixes includes: statutes providing for various types of services; requirements for certificates to teach handicapped children; tests of various kinds; home instruction; payment of tuition to private schools for retarded children; school status of children committed to the State home for the retarded; and diagnostic services of the Outpatient Clinic at the State home.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

910. Cruickshank, William M.

A demonstration: Assistants for teachers of exceptional children, by William M. Cruickshank and Norris G. Haring. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Univ. Pr., 1957. 42 p. illus.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL (continued)

The increasing number of exceptional children for whom public school education must provide has made the present supply of trained teachers inadequate to meet the demand. Since a substantial portion of the teacher's day involves duties not requiring professional training, it was felt that lay persons, trained and oriented, could act as assistants in duties of a strictly administrative nature. This demonstration, made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, illustrates how assistants were selected, trained and assigned in special classrooms, regular classrooms, and in itinerant teaching services. It is believed that a program of this type will facilitate the integration of exceptional children into regular classrooms and make possible more individualized instruction in classrooms where a wide range of physical and mental abilities exist. The study was conducted by Syracuse University in the elementary public schools of Syracuse. Fourteen different educational situations were selected for use of assistants. Described are procedures of the study, an evaluation of the program, details of the program in action, and comments from teachers who were aided by assistants. An attractive booklet, handsomely illustrated.

Available from Syracuse University Press, University Station, Box 87, Syracuse 10, N. Y. at \$2.50 a copy.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

911. Abraham, Willard (Arizona State College, Tempe, Arizona)

A clinic in special education. Understanding the Child. Apr., 1957.  
26:2:48-52.

Describes three five-week summer workshops on exceptional children (1954, 1955, 1956) and a sequence of individual special education courses leading to a master's degree, which in turn brought about the recognition of a need for clinical experience in this field. From this need clinics in the areas of the bilingual child, the emotionally maladjusted, the gifted, hearing handicapped, mentally retarded, orthopedic (cerebral palsy), speech handicapped, and visually handicapped have been set up and teachers in training have been able to receive clinical experience in actual teaching situations. This "graduate student teaching" was in a form which broadened their knowledge and made them aware of the "regular classroom" teacher's need for such experience.

#### SPEECH CORRECTION

See 836; 930.

#### SPORTS

912. Harpoth, Ulla (Orthopedic Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark)

(Horseback riding in a treatment program for poliomyelitis children.)  
Phys. Therapy Rev. May, 1957. 37:5:315.

A letter to the Editor.

Relates experiences of the Society and Home for Cripples in Denmark in giving lessons in horseback riding as part of the treatment program for poliomyelitic children. The program, in operation since September, 1955, has proved beneficial for children with poliomyelitis; however, lessons were

#### SPORTS (continued)

stopped in the case of children with scolioses. In cases where there had been back and abdominal weaknesses, improvement has been noted in balance and posture and even in gait. In addition to therapeutic benefits, the psychological advantages to patients able to engage in a form of sport have been great.

#### TORTICOLLIS

913. Larsen, Loren J. (384 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.)

Congenital torticollis. Am. J. Nursing. May, 1957. 57:5:610-612.

In same issue: Nursing the child with torticollis, Mary E. Lindsay, p. 612-613.

Discussed are types and incidence of torticollis, how the deformity develops, theories on why it occurs, and conservative and radical methods of treatment. In infants the condition often responds to corrective exercises; older children usually need some type of surgical procedure.

Miss Lindsay (Rehabilitation-Orthopaedic Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.) defines the nurse's role in helping the mother plan and keep a regular schedule of exercises for the infant and in caring for the child requiring surgery, both during his hospital stay and in planning for his care at home after surgery.

#### U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS--REPORTS

914. U. S. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness

Highlights of research accomplishments in cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, brain tumors, mental retardation, epilepsy, eyes, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, (and) hearing, 1956. Social Legislation Information Serv. May 6, 1957. 17:112-120.

The Institute, which is concerned with research in more than 200 crippling neurological and sensory disorders, this year made grants of about \$9 million to scientists in non-Federal research centers in support of 690 research projects. Almost \$4 million is being expended for research at the Institute's headquarters. This whole issue of Social Legislation Information Service is devoted to the official report of the Institute, giving highlights of accomplishments from July, 1955, through June 30, 1956. Listed by Dr. Pearce Bailey, Director of the Institute, are 14 concrete research accomplishments and a summarization of what has been done in the various fields.

Copies of this bulletin are available from Social Legislation Information Service, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at 25¢ each.

#### UROLOGY

915. Brayshaw, H. Currie

The neurogenic bladder. S. African Med. J. Apr. 14, 1957. 31:15: 357-361.

Presents an analysis of the basic problems in the management of the neurogenic bladder, resulting from lesions of the central or peripheral nervous system. Treatment of neurogenic vesical dysfunction in the shock stage and surgical treatment of chronic dysfunction are reviewed.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

916. Carlsen, Anne H. (The Crippled Children's School, Jamestown, N. D.)  
Vocational and social adjustment of physically handicapped students.  
Exceptional Children, May, 1957. 23:8:364-367, 398.

A report on a follow-up study of the present status of graduates of the eighth grade and high school classes at the Jamestown, N. D., Crippled Children's School. Subjects were graduated in the period from 1952 to 1955. Data are included on: medical diagnosis of physical handicaps, further education achieved, employment status, participation in social and religious activities, marital status, and graduates' indication of their own social adjustment. The writer generalizes on personal characteristics and factors influencing adult adjustment socially, vocationally and emotionally.

917. Usdane, William M. (San Francisco State College, San Francisco 2, Calif.)

Prevocational evaluation criteria for the severely handicapped. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. May, 1957. 38:5:311-314.

From the author's former experience with prevocational testing and evaluation at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City, he believes that this phase of vocational rehabilitation is becoming increasingly important. Only through developing criteria and standards for vocational evaluation can the program be made meaningful to the handicapped person, to members of the rehabilitation team, and to the prospective employer of the handicapped. These criteria should be concerned with standards demanded for employment in competitive jobs, work samples of which should test the individual's skills and endurance. Methods for developing criteria and for utilizing the resources of lay and professional advisory councils to plan jobs and establish norms of performance are suggested.

See also 821.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

918. Warren, Sol L. (Div. of Vocational Rehabilitation, N. Y. State Education Dept., 200-4th Ave., New York 3, N. Y.)

An internship program for rehabilitation counselors. Albany, N. Y., N. Y. State Dept. of Education, 1956. 13 p. Mimeo.

"An address presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Aug. 31, 1956."

In this address presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Assn., 1956, Dr. Warren describes a project conducted by the New York State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the objective of which was to serve as a proving ground for the development of effective methods of supervised experience for rehabilitation counselors in training. Begun in 1949 with the acceptance of one student from New York University's rehabilitation curriculum, it had processed 48 students from three universities by 1955. The program then became State-wide, and in addition to the original program in New York City, another is in operation in the Buffalo area. Additional programs are planned for Syracuse, Rochester, and other centers where rehabilitation curricula may be introduced. The scope, training sequence, and administrative aspects of the program are discussed.

## VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--CALIFORNIA

### 919. California. Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation

A study of "rejected" referrals; analysis of reasons for closure and selected characteristics, prepared by I. J. Shain. Sacramento, The Bureau, 1957.

28 p. tabs. Mimeo.

With this study on 10,000 or more cases which were not accepted for service by the California Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, the information on all phases of the case movement process has been broadened. Brought to light were several areas where change of practices would be desirable; the California Bureau is planning to improve its referral procedures because of this information. Data cover reasons for rejection (by client or the Bureau), reasons for closures, source of referral, type of disability, source of support, age distribution, additional medical information obtained, medical examinations purchased, nature of contact with client, and months from referral to closure. Findings and their implications are discussed.

Available from Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Calif. State Dept. of Education, Sacramento 14, Calif.

## VOLUNTEER WORKERS

### 920. Coleman, Jules V. (135 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.)

Motivations of the volunteer in health and welfare fields. Mental Hygiene. Apr., 1957. 41:2:217-221.

In same issue: Recognition and utilization of the motivation of volunteers, Stephen Fleck, p. 222-227.

Discusses the personal needs of those who engage in volunteer work and how the volunteer conceives his activity, his motivation, and his relation to the organization which he serves in the capacity of a board member. In general, the volunteer in a professional agency has little understanding of the work of the agency; it is necessary for the agency to provide orientation concerning its work and the nature of the problems involved. The volunteer must acquire an awareness of his social role and its relation to the content of function of the agency he serves.

Dr. Fleck sees no actual distinction between professional and lay participation in volunteer work. He discusses ways of mobilizing and utilizing public good will and drive for community enterprise, and the reasons behind failure of voluntary organizations' efforts to achieve harmonious integration with each other and with governmental agencies in total community effort. Appeals to special interests or to motivational forces related to fear and insecurity are to be discouraged. Identification with a community agency is desirable but must not become so sectarian as to eliminate other and broader goals.

### 921. National Social Welfare Assembly (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.)

Report, Workshop on "New Horizons for Volunteers," December, 1956, Education-Recreation Conference.... New York, The Assembly, 1957. 13 p. Mimeo. 30¢.

Presents summaries of talks and general discussions on the basic needs of volunteers, volunteer responsibilities, relation of the professional to the volunteer's work, the best media for recruitment, placing, and training volunteers. Mrs. Virginia O'Neil, Director of the Bureau of Special Services of the New

#### VOLUNTEER WORKERS (continued)

York City Dept. of Welfare, described the use of "senior citizens" as volunteers; Miss Dorothea Paul, Director of the Student Volunteer Program of Philadelphia, told of ways in which junior and high school pupils could prove useful in a volunteer program. Mrs. Joel Friedman recounted experiences of a parent group approach to work with mentally retarded children.

See also 910.

#### New Books Reviewed

##### BLIND

###### 922. Norris, Miriam

Blindness in children, by Miriam Norris, Patricia J. Spaulding, and Fern H. Brodie. Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1957. 173 p. illus., tabs.

Presenting a report on the possibilities of normal growth and development of blind children, this book is the outgrowth of a five-year study project carried on at the University of Chicago. Miss Morris was Associate Director of the Project for the Study of Preschool Blind Children; her co-authors were members of the project staff in the capacity of research psychologist and social worker. The first part of the book is devoted to a discussion of research methods and findings of the longitudinal study; Part II presents six individual case histories, illustrating use of the methods and the problems of differential diagnosis, the true nature of the handicap of blindness, and the kinds of service essential to total development of the child along "normal" lines. Those who work with blind children will find here new understanding of the needs of the preschool child and what should be expected of him.

(See #360 in the March, 1957 and #1042 in the Sept., 1956 issues of Rehabilitation Literature, for earlier references concerning this research study.)

Available from University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37, Ill., at \$3.00 a copy.

##### BLIND--BIOGRAPHY

###### 923. Frank, Morris

First lady of the Seeing Eye, by Morris Frank and Blake Clark. New York, Henry Holt and Co., c1957. 156 p. illus.

This is the story of Morris Frank of Nashville, who with his first German shepherd guide dog, Buddy, pioneered the Seeing Eye movement in the United States. Blinded at sixteen, Morris Frank read an article in the Post which gave him new hope and started him on his journey to Switzerland at the age of 20 to procure a guide dog. The account of Buddy's loyal service to Mr. Frank is one of devoted companionship and faithfulness to duty until she died of old age. The book also relates the many adventures of the two, man and dog, while working in the interests of the blind and their guide dogs.

Available from Henry Holt & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$3.00 a copy.

## CHILD WELFARE--RESEARCH

### 924. U. S. Children's Bureau

Research relating to children; studies in progress on research programs, physical and motor development, intelligence, behavior and personality, education, health services, social services, reported May 1-September 30, 1956. Washington, D.C., Gov't Print. Off., 1956. 151 p. (Bul. no. 4)

The current issue of this publication is the second to be based on revised plans of coverage, broadened to include research on social and health services for children. Reporting on medical research now covers only studies of interest to investigators outside the health field, such as studies of growth and development, psychological, emotional, or environmental factors, special education, and health services. As in previous issues, it contains a subject index, index of investigators, and organizations cooperating in research.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 75¢ a copy.

## EPILEPSY

### 925. Fairfield, Letitia

Epilepsy; grand mal, petit mal, convulsions. New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. 159 p. illus., tabs.

This is claimed to be the first full-length book to summarize for the lay reader what is currently known about various forms of epilepsy, treatment available, the special problems presented by children with epilepsy in their education and home management, employment possibilities, and the social problems of epilepsy. A chapter is included on legal aspects of the disease. Since the author is English, the viewpoints on education, legislation, social problems and community care reflect how problems of the epileptic are managed in England. A glossary of terms and a short questionnaire, with answers to the most frequently asked questions on the disease and its problems, are included. The bibliography is about equally divided between references from British and American sources.

Available from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y., at \$4.75 a copy.

## HARD OF HEARING--BIOGRAPHY

### 926. Warfield, Frances

Keep listening. New York, Viking Pr., 1957. 158 p. \$2.95.

The author of "Cotton in My Ears," a semi-fictional story of what it is like for a young girl to be hard of hearing, gives us in her most recent book the personal, and often humorous, account of her own recovery of hearing. With a 50 percent loss of hearing in each ear, she first learned to lip read, then tried various types of hearing aids before undergoing Dr. Lempert's famous fenestration operation in one ear and later Dr. Rosen's mobilization of the stapes in the other ear. Her hearing is now normal. She explains the physiology of hearing in terms the layman can understand and describes from her own experience the operations now available for the hard of hearing. In addition she tells of her work with the New York League for the Hard of Hearing and the national organization, The American Hearing Society, which was an outgrowth of it.

## POSTURE

927. Williams, Marian

Therapeutic exercise for Boyd alignment and function, by Marian Williams and Catherine Worthingham; exercise illustrations by Harold Black, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1957. 127 p. illus. Spiral binding.

This manual is the outgrowth of material developed over a period of years for use in therapeutic exercise courses at Stanford University, originally used by Dr. Worthingham. A syllabus in mimeographed form was issued in 1953 and made available for general distribution and use in physical therapy programs throughout the country. A section has been appended to the present text in which a brief review is given of the anatomical location and role of primary muscles concerned in body alignment and function. Chapters deal with standing posture, analysis of body alignment, the therapeutic exercise program, principles of treatment and exercises for various areas, and positions of the body in activity and rest. The manual contains an index and bibliographies following each section.

Available from W. B. Saunders Co., W. Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., at \$3.50 a copy.

## PSYCHOLOGY

928. Louttit, C. M.

Clinical psychology of exceptional children... 3d ed. New York, Harper & Bros., 1957. 573 p. illus., tabs.

First published in 1936 and completely revised in 1947, this publication has been the leading textbook in its field for the past twenty years. It has found wide acceptance in college courses in clinical psychology and the psychology of exceptional children and can also be used as a manual in describing treatment methods. Earlier editions emphasized children's deviant behavior; in this revision primary emphasis is on the problems of exceptional children, with each chapter dealing with the background of the problem behavior under consideration, conditions and influences causing it, its symptomatic expression and detection, treatment, and correction. Also described and discussed are clinical approaches to children's problems and psychological testing materials used to appraise children's behavior. Additional contributors to this edition include: David H. Crowell, Victor Goertzel, Mildred G. Goertzel, Jack Matthews, Harold F. Powell, and Michael M. Reece. Chapter subjects cover: normal child development, clinical psychological testing, and the special areas of mental deficiency, school retardation, specific disabilities in school subjects, the gifted child, anxiety and behavior problems, juvenile delinquency, speech defects, sensory defects, neurological and physical disabilities. Extensive bibliographies follow each chapter.

Available from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$6.00 a copy.

## REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--INDIANA

929. Indiana. St. Mary's Hospital, Evansville

A study and survey of rehabilitation services and needs of Vanderburgh County, Indiana; sponsored by... and the Vanderburgh County Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Evansville, Ind., Vanderburgh County Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1957. 106 p. illus., forms. Mimeo. Spiral binding.

#### REHABILITATION--SURVEYS--INDIANA (continued)

A report of a study and survey project initiated by the two sponsoring agencies to obtain information useful in planning and programming expanded rehabilitation services in their facilities. It covers a brief introduction to the philosophy, history, and development of current techniques used in rehabilitation; Evansville's need for expanded services; a description of the study and survey plan and techniques used; and a summary of findings and recommendations for action programs. Studies of 8 types of clinics, to serve a wide variety of diseases and disabilities, were made. A tabulated evaluation was made of existing facilities and services.

Copies of the report are available from Vanderburgh County Society for Crippled Children & Adults, 3114 E. Chandler Ave., Evansville 14, Ind., at \$1.00 a copy.

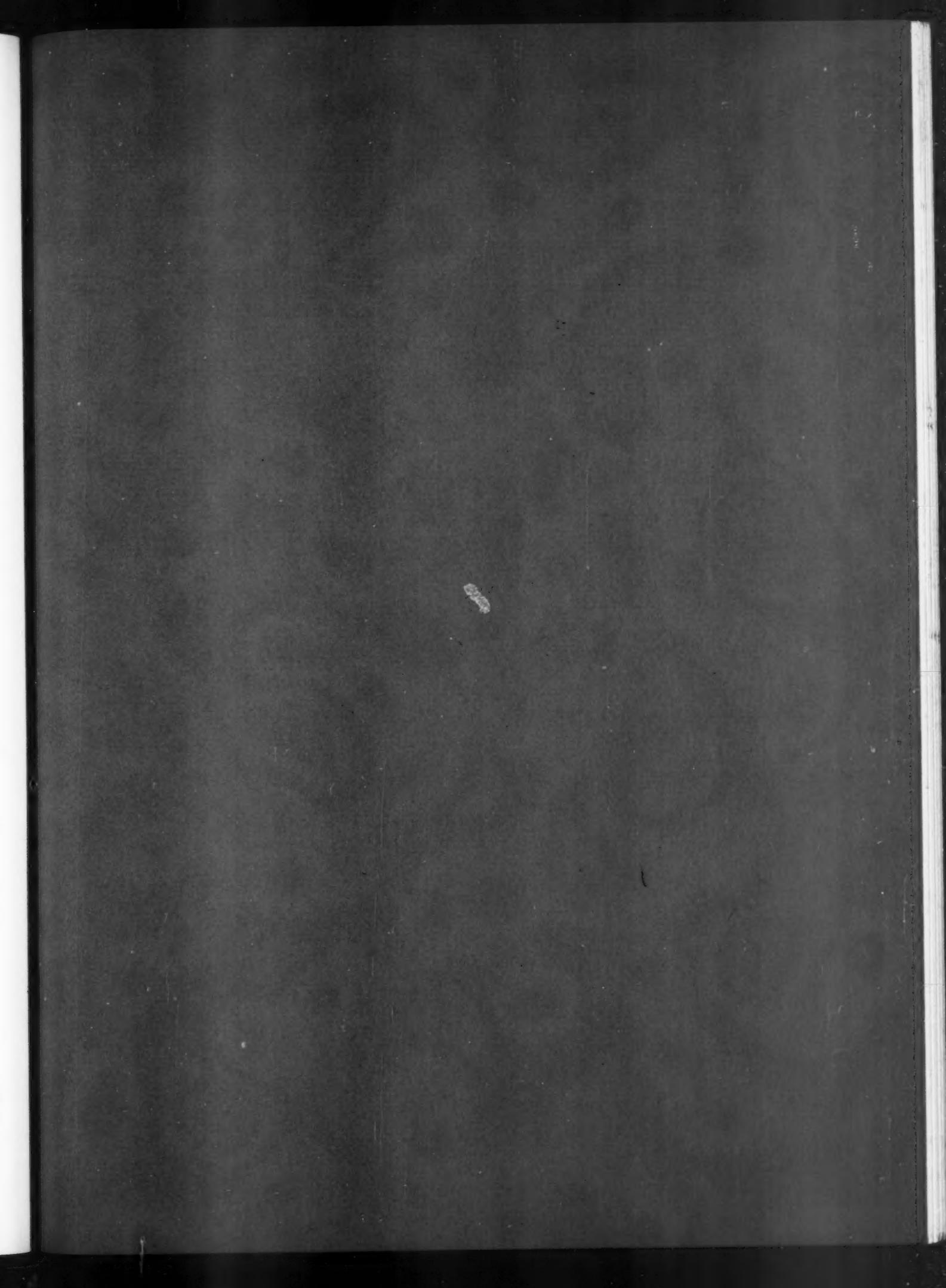
#### SPEECH CORRECTION

930. Eisenson, Jon

Speech correction in the schools, by Jon Eisenson and Mardel Ogilvie. New York, Macmillan Co., c1957. 294 p.

Primarily written for the classroom teacher and school speech therapist to increase their understanding of children with speech defects and to serve as a source of practical materials for corrective practices for both normal and handicapped children. Chapters discuss classification and incidence of speech defects, the development of language, standards of speech in the classroom, voice disturbances and articulatory defects, stuttering, speech defects of deaf children, those with cleft palate, and the cerebral palsied. The influence of the teacher's voice and speech on her pupils and the role of other school personnel in speech correction services are considered. This book is not intended to deal with the technical aspects of speech therapy but to make the classroom teacher aware of the basic problems and some basic skills which she may use to aid the speech correctionist through their application to everyday classroom activities.

Available from Macmillan Co., 60th Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y., at \$3.40 a copy.





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